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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count report examines statewide, countywide, and citywide trends in the well-being of Colorado's children. Following a brief foreword, the report presents state data and city data for 15 major cities in the form of a report card. The report cards relay: demographic data related to number of children by age and race; indicators of child health and well-being related to births for the period of 1991-2000 including trend changes; lists of promising trends, troubling trends, stable indicators; and general conclusions. The third section presents comparative state and city data for the period 1991-2000 for the following indicators: (1) births to single women; (2) births to single teens; (3) births to mothers with no high school diploma; (4) three-risk-factor births (mothers under 25, unmarried, with fewer that 12 years of education); (5) repeat teen births; (6) low birth weight births; (7) births to women receiving late or no prenatal care; (8) births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy; and (9) infant mortality rate. The fourth section presents county data for the year 2000 for the following indicators: (1) demographics; (2) median household income; (3) children in poverty; (4) live births; (5) births to single women; (6) low birthweight births; (7) late or no prenatal care; (8) teen birth rate; (9) three-risk-factor births; (10) infant mortality; (11) child deaths; (12) teen deaths; (13) child abuse or neglect; (14) out-of-home placement; (15) children in families enrolled in TANF; (16) children in families receiving WIC; (17) children enrolled in Medicaid; (18) children enrolled in child health plan plus; (19) children receiving free or reduced lunch; (20) high school graduation rate; and (21) high school dropout rate. The report concludes with data notes and definitions. (SD)

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KidsCount in Colorado! 2002

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KidsCount in Colorado!

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KidsCount in Colorado! is coordinated by Kaye Boeke

March 2002

kids count in Colorado

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It was the best of times, it was the worst of times,

it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way – in short, the period was so far like the present period, that some of its noisiest authorities insisted on its being received, for good or for evil, in the superlative degree of comparison only.

Charles Dickens, *A Tale of Two Cities*

At the dawn of 2002, it was both the best of times and the worst of recent times for children in our state. Although our economy, education and health care are stronger today than when Charles Dickens wrote *A Tale of Two Cities*, some Colorado children and families continue to face significant barriers to their health and well-being.

THE BEST OF TIMES?

We are seeing the positive results of years of advocacy, legislative changes and innovative solutions. Fewer Colorado women are smoking during pregnancy and more women are receiving timely prenatal care. Infant mortality has decreased significantly over the last decade. Access to medical care through enrollment in the Child Health Plan and Medicaid has greatly increased the number of low income children who receive regular healthcare. Child poverty has decreased in most Colorado communities. Many of Colorado's larger communities have improved on a number of KidsCount indicators over the last decade. For example, Thornton has improved on eight of nine indicators over the last decade, including a 28 percent decrease in smoking during pregnancy and a 20 percent decrease in the infant mortality rate.

THE WORST OF TIMES?

Kids in Colorado are clearly better off overall than they were a decade ago, but there are areas where we are getting worse rather than better. For example, more babies are being born at risk – either of low birth weight, to single moms, or to moms with no high school diploma (or born with multiple risk factors). Statewide, an average of twenty percent of high school students do not graduate. All of Colorado's communities have at least one troubling trend, and some communities have far too many. For instance, Longmont experienced a steady decrease in child well-being over the last decade, ranging from a 60 percent increase in infant mortality to a 14 percent increase in births to single women.

Perhaps most significant are the times to come. The recent economic weakness has resulted in fewer jobs, decreased income and state budget shortfalls. In times of economic uncertainty, more families are struggling to make ends meet, and more children are at risk of not receiving important care. Child advocates need to be sure to protect the important gains we've made for children in recent years and to continue making programmatic improvements that directly affect the lives and well-being of Colorado's children and families.

As you have come to expect, KidsCount in Colorado! compiles child well-being data from across the state, allowing child advocates, legislators, non-profit organizations, city governments and others to track and understand key child well-being indicators.

Just looking at data, however, does not give us a complete picture of how children are doing in our state. Rather than provide answers, data should be used as a guide for asking the relevant questions and looking in new directions.

Data do not have feelings or personalities, but the families and children behind these numbers do. Behind each number is a child's life. It is our job as advocates to connect policies and data with the reality of the lives of children. Together, we can have a long-lasting impact on the lives of children in our state – and thereby the future of our state.

Perhaps you've noticed that the faces of Colorado have changed over the last decade. The recent census shows that the number of children in Colorado has increased by 28 percent over the last decade. Only two states had a higher rate of growth over this period. Colorado's children have become increasingly ethnically diverse; over 34 percent of children are from minority ethnic backgrounds. The most dramatic trend has been the statewide increase in the number of Hispanic families and children. Today nearly 50 percent of the child population in Denver and 57 percent in Pueblo are Hispanic.

KidsCount in Colorado! 2002 reflects the new faces of Colorado and reveals essential information about the well-being of all Colorado children.

In reading through KidsCount, you will notice that there are clearly factors to celebrate, and factors to reconsider. But perhaps the greatest news of today is that there are child advocates like you – heroes – in every community in our state. Heroes include school officials who adopt new programs that reach and nurture at-risk students and company officials who organize and offer child care benefits to employees. They are legislators who go the extra mile to identify and address needs in the Child Health Plan, and parents who educate themselves on issues and speak out about the needs of all children in their communities.

Heroes for children are visible across our state. The Children's Campaign salutes these heroes, and hopes that KidsCount in Colorado! 2002 will give you the tools you need to continue to make strides for Colorado's children.

City Data

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Guide to City Report Cards

① GEOGRAPHY
Colorado's 15 largest incorporated cities are included in this report. These cities each had more than 40,000 residents at the time of Census 2000.

② PERIODS OF TIME
The vital statistics data are aggregated, or combined, into five-year periods to provide more stable rates for Colorado's cities. To make comparisons easier, the data for Colorado are also presented as five-year averages. The time periods presented are 1991 to 1995 and 1996 to 2000.

③ NUMBER
The most direct measure of the scope of a problem is the count of the occurrences of events of concern, for example the number of births to single women. City report cards show the number of events for each time period.

④ PERCENT
Percent means "per 100." A percent is a measure of the likelihood of an event and the severity of a problem. For example, if 10 out of every 100 births are of low birth weight, the low birth weight rate is 10 per 100 births or 10 percent.

⑤ PERCENT CHANGE
The percent change shows the magnitude of change over time. Percent change is calculated in the following manner:
[(newer year number - older year number) / older year number] x 100.

EXAMPLE: DENVER ①

Live Births by Race and Hispanic Origin	All Births	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian
1991-1995	43,841	19,087	16,428	6,001	1,360	606
1996-2000	49,387	18,526	23,099	5,479	1,643	620

Sums may not add to total due to cases with race/ethnicity other or unknown.

Indicators of Child Health and Well-Being	DENVER				
	1991-1995 ②		1996-2000		percent change ⑤
	number ③	percent ④	number	percent	
Births to Single Women	16,560	37.8	17,538	35.5	-6.0
Births to Single Teens (percent of all teen births)	5,494	78.1	5,688	74.8	-4.2
Births to Moms with No High School Diploma	14,079	32.1	17,551	35.5	10.7
Three Risk Factor Births	6,156	14.0	6,515	13.2	-6.1
Repeat Teen Births (percent of all teen births)	2,351	33.4	2,319	30.5	-8.7
Low Birth Weight Births	4,512	10.3	4,773	9.7	-6.1
Moms Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	3,237	7.4	3,406	6.9	-6.6
Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy	7,138	16.3	5,240	10.6	-34.8
	number	rate per 1,000	number	rate per 1,000	percent change
Infant Mortality Rate	408	9.3	340	6.9	-25.8

Colorado

Demographics of Colorado's Children

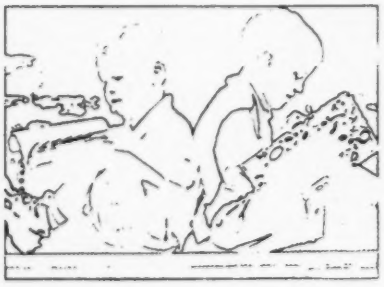
The 2000 census recorded over 1.1 million children in Colorado, a 28 percent increase from 1990. Only Arizona and Nevada had larger increases in child population.

Colorado's children have become increasingly ethnically diverse with nearly 34 percent of children identified as non-White in 2000 compared to 25 percent in 1990.

Number of Children, 1990 and 2000	Colorado		percent change
	1990	2000	
All Children (Under 18 Years of Age)	861,266	1,100,795	27.8
Young Children (Under 5 Years of Age)	252,893	297,505	17.6
School Age Children (5 to 17 Years of Age)	608,373	803,290	32.0
Live Births	53,491	65,429	22.3

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children, 2000	Colorado	
	number	percent
White*	729,020	66.2
Black*	47,109	4.3
Asian or Pacific Islander*	23,931	2.2
American Indian or Alaska Native*	7,929	0.7
Some Other Race*	2,288	0.2
Two or More Races*	31,796	2.9
Hispanic	258,722	23.5

*Non-Hispanic



Promising Trends

	Percent Change
▷ Smoking during pregnancy	-28.3%
▷ Late or no prenatal care	-11.3%
▷ Infant mortality rate	-10.9%
▷ Repeat teen births	-7.2%

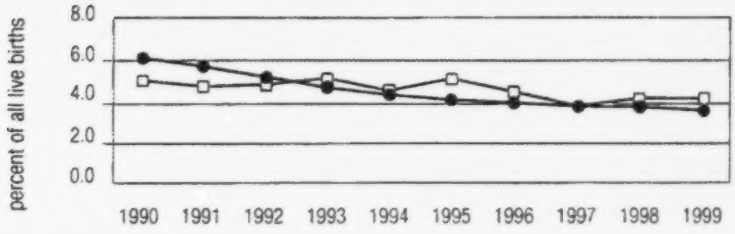
Troubling Trends

▷ Births to moms with no high school diploma	+7.8%
▷ Births to single women	+3.3%
▷ Low birth weight births	+2.6%
▷ Births to single teens	+1.7%
▷ Three risk factor births	+1.5%

Colorado

Indicators of Child Health

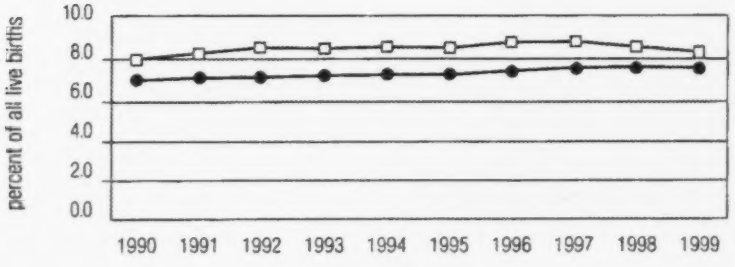
BIRTHS TO WOMEN RECEIVING LATE OR NO PRENATAL CARE



Births to Colorado women receiving late or no prenatal care declined overall in the 1990s, but have not declined as rapidly as on the national level. A larger proportion of births to women receiving late or no prenatal care occur in Colorado than in the United States as a whole.

□ Colorado
● US

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BIRTHS



While low birth weight births have declined in the late 1990s, the proportion of low birth weight births remains higher in Colorado than the national average. Only nine states have a higher incidence of low birth weight births than Colorado.

□ Colorado
● US

Conclusions:

During the 1990s, the children of Colorado had safer and healthier starts in life than the national average, according to the Annie E. Casey Foundation. There was a dramatic drop in the proportion of births to women who smoked during pregnancy in Colorado, and Colorado had one of the lowest percentages of births to unmarried women. However, on two KidsCount measures, low birth weight births and births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care, Colorado fares poorly compared to the national average. These indicators can adversely impact a child's health and ability to learn.

The low birth weight rate in Colorado has been a concern of Colorado's Department of Public Health and Environment in recent years, prompting them to publish a report entitled "Tipping the Scales: Weighing in on Solutions to the Low Birth Weight Problem in Colorado." This report details the major contributing factors as multiple births, inadequate maternal weight gain, and smoking during pregnancy. The prevalence of these risk factors can be reduced. For more information, please visit www.cdphe. state.co.us/stats.asp.

For more information on Colorado compared to other states, please visit www.kidscount.org.

: Colorado

Live Births by Race and Hispanic Origin	All Births	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian
1991-1995	270,684	194,013	51,103	14,116	6,664	2,734
1996-2000	299,405	200,110	73,173	13,952	8,931	3,105

Sums may not add to total due to cases with race/ethnicity other or unknown.

Indicators of Child Health and Well-Being	COLORADO				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Births to Single Women	65,962	24.4	75,397	25.2	3.3
Births to Single Teens (percent of all teen births)	23,081	70.8	25,632	72.0	1.7
Births to Moms with No High School Diploma	48,702	18.0	58,058	19.4	7.8
Three Risk Factor Births	21,705	8.0	24,368	8.1	1.5
Repeat Teen Births (percent of all teen births)	9,860	30.3	9,997	28.1	-7.2
Low Birth Weight Births	22,823	8.4	25,910	8.7	2.6
Moms Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	13,064	4.8	12,817	4.3	-11.3
Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy	39,392	14.6	31,262	10.4	-28.3
	number	rate per 1,000	number	rate per 1,000	percent change
Infant Mortality Rate	1,993	7.4	1,964	6.6	-10.9

Fathers of Babies Born to Teens	COLORADO				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	rate	number	rate	
Age 19 and Younger	5,886	34.5	9,731	36.8	6.5
Age 20 to 24	8,755	51.3	13,103	49.5	-3.6
Age 25 and Older	2,410	14.1	3,642	13.8	-2.7

Income and Poverty	COLORADO				
	1989		1998		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Median Household Income	$30,140		$43,402		44.0
Children Under 18 in Poverty	129,565	15.3	154,100	14.2	-7.2
Colorado Children Under Age 5 in Poverty	44,394	17.9	46,514	15.7	-12.3

Arvada

Demographics of Arvada's Children

The number of young children in Arvada decreased 1.8 percent since 1990, while the number of school age children increased nearly 13 percent.

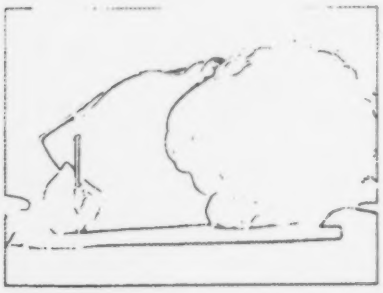
Arvada is located primarily in Jefferson County, which has a high median household income and a low child poverty rate.

Number of Children, 1990 and 2000	Arvada		percent change
	1990	2000	
All Children (Under 18 Years of Age)	24,659	26,809	8.7
Young Children (Under 5 Years of Age)	6,703	6,581	-1.8
School Age Children (5 to 17 Years of Age)	17,956	20,228	12.7
Live Births	1,520	1,497	-1.5

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children, 2000	Arvada		Jefferson County		Colorado	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
White*	21,369	79.7	106,217	79.6	729,020	66.2
Black*	206	0.8	1,246	0.9	47,109	4.3
Asian or Pacific Islander*	624	2.3	3,362	2.5	23,931	2.2
American Indian or Alaska Native*	117	0.4	702	0.5	7,929	0.7
Some Other Race*	42	0.2	224	0.2	2,288	0.2
Two or More Races*	680	2.5	3,316	2.5	31,796	2.9
Hispanic	3,771	14.1	18,419	13.8	258,722	23.5

*Non-Hispanic

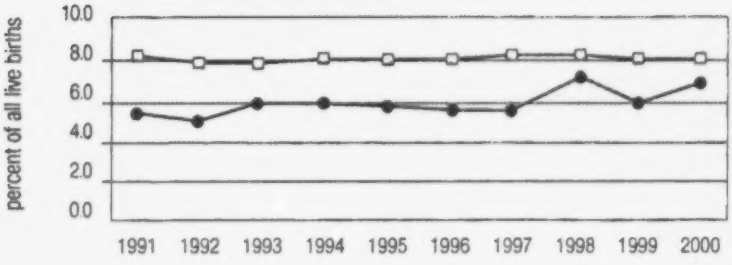
Note: Arvada residents live in one of two counties: Jefferson (97.2%) or Adams (2.8%).



	Percent Change
Promising Trends	
▷ Smoking during pregnancy	-38.6%
▷ Late or no prenatal care	-27.5%
▷ Infant mortality rate	-20.3%
▷ Repeat teen births	-12.8%
▷ Low birth weight births	-4.1%
Troubling Trends	
▷ Births to single women	+10.5%
▷ Three risk factor births	+10.4%
▷ Births to single teens	+3.5%
Stable Indicators	
▷ Births to moms with no high school diploma	+0.1%

Arvada

THREE RISK FACTOR BIRTHS

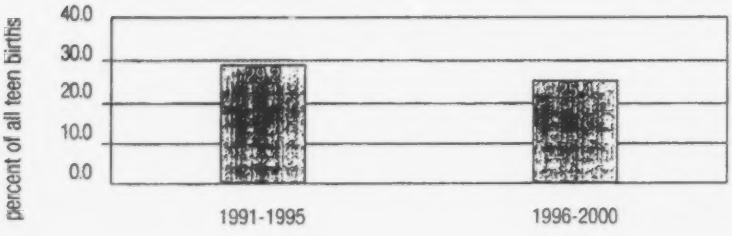


Family Structure

Births to single women, three risk factor births and births to single teens increased in Arvada in the 1990s. Although births to moms with no high school diploma remained unchanged, these overall trends should be a source of concern for Arvada because the age and education of the mother are strong predictors of a child's later success in school.

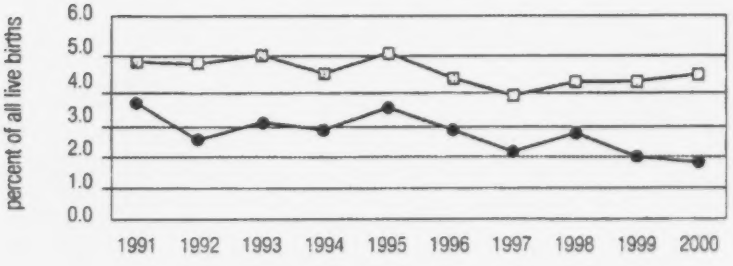
- Colorado
- Arvada

REPEAT TEEN BIRTHS



Repeat teen births declined in Arvada. In recent years, 25 percent of teen births were repeat teen births.

BIRTH TO WOMEN RECEIVING LATE OR NO PRENATAL CARE



Indicators of Child Health

There has been a substantial decline in births to women delaying prenatal care in Arvada. In 2000, less than two percent of births to Arvada women were to women with delayed or no prenatal care.

- Colorado
- Arvada

Conclusions:

In line with Jefferson County's favorable economic climate, Arvada fares better than the state average on most KidsCount indicators. However, the percent of Arvada's families at risk (single moms, three risk factor births and single teen moms) has risen.

Repeat teen births have decreased, but teen births have increased from 1991 to 2000. Arvada has seen an improvement in indicators of child health with a substantial decline in women delaying prenatal care.

: Arvada

Live Births by Race and Hispanic Origin	All Births	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian
1991-1995	6,907	5,909	630	47	205	42
1996-2000	7,024	5,763	892	53	254	59

Sums may not add to total due to cases with race/ethnicity other or unknown.

Indicators of Child Health and Well-Being	ARVADA				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Births to Single Women	1,329	19.2	1,494	21.3	10.5
Births to Single Teens (percent of all teen births)	457	71.6	496	74.1	3.5
Births to Moms with No High School Diploma	887	12.8	903	12.9	0.1
Three Risk Factor Births	390	5.6	438	6.2	10.4
Repeat Teen Births (percent of all teen births)	186	29.2	170	25.4	-12.8
Low Birth Weight Births	570	8.3	556	7.9	-4.1
Moms Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	221	3.2	163	2.3	-27.5
Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy	1,171	17.0	731	10.4	-38.6
	number	rate per 1,000	number	rate per 1,000	percent change
Infant Mortality Rate	44	6.4	36	5.1	-20.3

Fathers of Babies Born to Teens	ARVADA				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	rate	number	rate	
Age 19 and Younger	118	33.1	201	41.1	24.4
Age 20 to 24	183	51.3	221	45.2	-11.8
Age 25 and Older	56	15.7	67	13.7	-12.7

Income and Poverty	JEFFERSON COUNTY*				
	1989		1998		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Median Household Income	$39,084		$55,869		42.9
Children Under 18 in Poverty	8,436	7.4	9,950	7.6	2.7

*Arvada residents live in one of two counties: Jefferson (97.2%) or Adams (2.8%).

Aurora

Demographics of Aurora's Children

The number of births to Aurora women increased nearly 40 percent between 1990 and 2000. The number of school age children increased nearly 30 percent. Aurora's children are more racially and ethnically diverse than Aurora's adults, and more than half of the children in Aurora are children of color.

Number of Children, 1990 and 2000	Aurora		percent change
	1990	2000	
All Children (Under 18 Years of Age)	60,777	76,208	25.4
Young Children (Under 5 Years of Age)	18,961	22,367	18.0
School Age Children (5 to 17 Years of Age)	41,816	53,841	28.8
Live Births	3,902	5,441	39.4

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children, 2000	Aurora		Arapahoe County		Colorado	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
White*	36,601	48.0	86,872	66.6	729,020	66.2
Black*	11,936	15.7	11,421	8.8	47,109	4.3
Asian or Pacific Islander*	3,046	4.0	5,093	3.9	23,931	2.2
American Indian or Alaska Native*	419	0.5	604	0.5	7,929	0.7
Some Other Race*	246	0.3	353	0.3	2,288	0.2
Two or More Races*	3,892	5.1	5,277	4.0	31,796	2.9
Hispanic	20,068	26.3	20,734	15.9	258,722	23.5

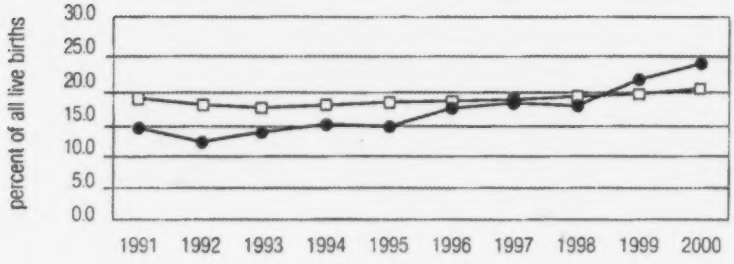
*Non-Hispanic

Note: Aurora residents live in one of two counties: Arapahoe (85.4%) or Adams (14.6%).

Promising Trends	Percent Change
▶ Smoking during pregnancy	-30.5%
▶ Late or no prenatal care	-17.3%
▶ Infant mortality rate	-16.5%
▶ Repeat teen births	-15.4%
▶ Births to single teens	-8.1%
▶ Low birth weight births	-4.4%
Troubling Trends	
▶ Births to moms with no high school diploma	+41.6%
▶ Three risk factor births	+3.8%
Stable Indicators	
▶ Births to single women	0.0%

: Aurora

BIRTH TO MOMS WITH NO HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA

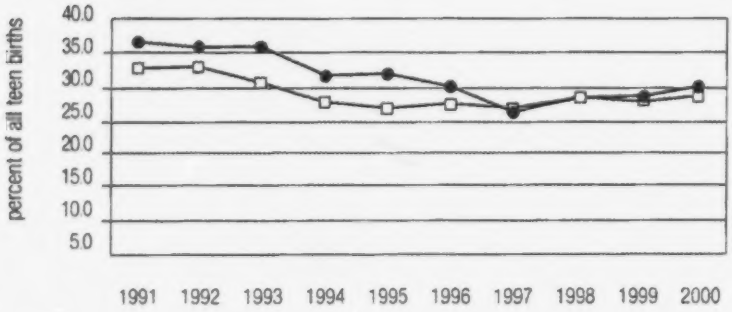


Family Structure

Aurora experienced an increase in the percent of babies born to mothers with low education levels. In the last half of the 1990s, approximately twenty percent of births in Aurora were to mothers with no high school diploma.

□ Colorado
● Aurora

REPEAT TEEN BIRTHS



The prevalence of repeat teen births declined in Aurora in the 1990s, reaching the Colorado average of approximately 30 percent.

□ Colorado
● Aurora

Conclusions:

Despite increasing income levels, child poverty rose in Arapahoe County in the 1990s. There was a dramatic increase in babies born to mothers in Aurora with less than a high school diploma. Aurora is experiencing many promising trends, but fares worse than the state average on most KidsCount measures.

: Aurora

Live Births by Race and Hispanic Origin	All Births	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian
1991-1995	21,252	14,828	1,985	3,234	933	168
1996-2000	24,015	13,379	5,775	3,429	1,222	202

Sums may not add to total due to cases with race/ethnicity other or unknown.

Indicators of Child Health and Well-Being	AURORA				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Births to Single Women	5,729	27.0	6,471	26.9	0.0
Births to Single Teens (percent of all teen births)	1,766	75.2	1,946	69.1	-8.1
Births to Moms with No High School Diploma	3,042	14.3	4,867	20.3	41.6
Three Risk Factor Births	1,541	7.3	1,808	7.5	3.8
Repeat Teen Births (percent of all teen births)	803	34.2	814	28.9	-15.4
Low Birth Weight Births	2,043	9.6	2,208	9.2	-4.4
Moms Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	1,150	5.4	1,075	4.5	-17.3
Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy	3,408	16.0	2,676	11.1	-30.5
	number	rate per 1,000	number	rate per 1,000	percent change
Infant Mortality Rate	193	9.1	183	7.6	-16.5

Fathers of Babies Born to Teens	AURORA				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	rate	number	rate	
Age 19 and Younger	344	30.7	693	34.1	11.1
Age 20 to 24	629	56.1	1,002	49.3	-12.2
Age 25 and Older	148	13.2	338	16.6	25.9

Income and Poverty	ARAPAHOE COUNTY*				
	1989		1998		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Median Household Income	$37,234		$52,576		41.2
Children Under 18 in Poverty	8,190	7.8	12,551	9.6	23.1

*Aurora residents live in one of two counties: Arapahoe (85.4%) or Adams (14.6%).

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Boulder

Demographics of Boulder's Children

The number of young children in the city of Boulder declined in the past decade. Yet the number of Boulder's school age children rose nearly 18 percent, similar to the state trend for an increased population of school age children.

Number of Children, 1990 and 2000	Boulder		percent change
	1990	2000	
All Children (Under 18 Years of Age)	12,619	14,042	11.3
Young Children (Under 5 Years of Age)	3,997	3,888	-2.7
School Age Children (5 to 17 Years of Age)	8,622	10,154	17.8
Live Births	1,002	1,003	0.1

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children, 2000	Boulder		Boulder County		Colorado	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
White*	10,525	75.0	51,342	76.8	729,020	66.2
Black*	200	1.4	565	0.8	47,109	4.3
Asian or Pacific Islander*	565	4.0	2,080	3.1	23,931	2.2
American Indian or Alaska Native*	65	0.5	284	0.4	7,929	0.7
Some Other Race*	54	0.4	142	0.2	2,288	0.2
Two or More Races*	456	3.2	1,695	2.5	31,796	2.9
Hispanic	2,177	15.5	10,729	16.1	258,722	23.5

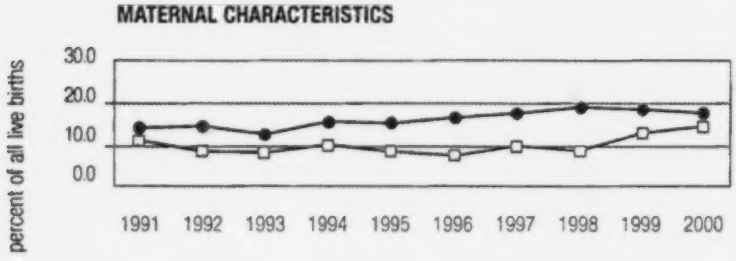
*Non-Hispanic

Promising Trends	Percent Change
▷ Smoking during pregnancy	-50.7%
▷ Infant mortality rate	-33.3%
▷ Late or no prenatal care	-11.5%
▷ Repeat teen births	-9.4%

Troubling Trends	
▷ Three risk factor births	+26.5%
▷ Births to single women	+25.7%
▷ Low birth weight births	+17.8%
▷ Births to moms with no high school diploma	+13.5%

Stable Indicators	
▷ Births to single teens	-0.8%

: Boulder



Family Structure

Three risk factor births, births to single moms and births to moms with no high school diploma have increased since the beginning of the 1990s in the city of Boulder. Although Boulder has lower percentages of these high risk births than many other cities in Colorado, these worsening trends are a concern.

- Moms with No High School Diploma
- Single Moms

Conclusions:

The infant mortality rate for babies born to Boulder women has decreased dramatically over the past decade. From 1991 to 1995 the average infant mortality rate was 6.0 per 1,000 live births. In contrast, from 1996 to 2000, the infant mortality rate was 4.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

The percent of births to women smoking during pregnancy is down across Colorado's cities. It is down most markedly in the city of Boulder where smoking during pregnancy has decreased by 50 percent.

The economics of Boulder are unique. The median income and housing prices in Boulder County have increased substantially. Nearly half of all Boulder residents live in rental units, due in part to the large student population.

Boulder compares favorably with the other large communities, but throughout the 1990s, Boulder lost ground on important measures of child well-being.

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: Boulder

Live Births by Race and Hispanic Origin	All Births	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian
1991-1995	4,857	3,635	466	48	307	25
1996-2000	4,781	3,450	898	78	297	39

Sums may not add to total due to cases with race/ethnicity other or unknown.

Indicators of Child Health and Well-Being	BOULDER				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Births to Single Women	712	14.7	881	18.4	25.7
Births to Single Teens (percent of all teen births)	167	69.6	183	69.1	-0.8
Births to Moms with No High School Diploma	470	9.7	525	11.0	13.5
Three Risk Factor Births	155	3.2	193	4.0	26.5
Repeat Teen Births (percent of all teen births)	79	32.9	79	29.8	-9.4
Low Birth Weight Births	307	6.3	356	7.4	17.8
Moms Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	194	4.0	169	3.5	-11.5
Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy	239	4.9	116	2.4	-50.7
	number	rate per 1,000	number	rate per 1,000	percent change
Infant Mortality Rate	29	6.0	19	4.0	-33.3

Fathers of Babies Born to Teens	BOULDER				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	rate	number	rate	
Age 19 and Younger	33	29.5	69	34.2	15.9
Age 20 to 24	54	48.2	104	51.5	6.8
Age 25 and Older	25	22.3	29	14.4	-35.7

Income and Poverty	BOULDER COUNTY				
	1989		1998		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Median Household Income	$35,322		$54,503		54.3
Children Under 18 in Poverty	4,816	9.5	6,647	10.3	8.4

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Colorado Springs

Demographics of Colorado Spring's Children

Similar to most of Colorado's large communities, the child population of Colorado Springs has grown.

Colorado Springs has a slightly higher proportion of Black, Asian and multi-racial children than the state as a whole.

Number of Children, 1990 and 2000	Colorado Springs		percent change
	1990	2000	
All Children (Under 18 Years of Age)	75,384	95,623	26.8
Young Children (Under 5 Years of Age)	23,697	26,920	13.6
School Age Children (5 to 17 Years of Age)	51,687	68,703	32.9
Live Births	5,565	6,970	25.2

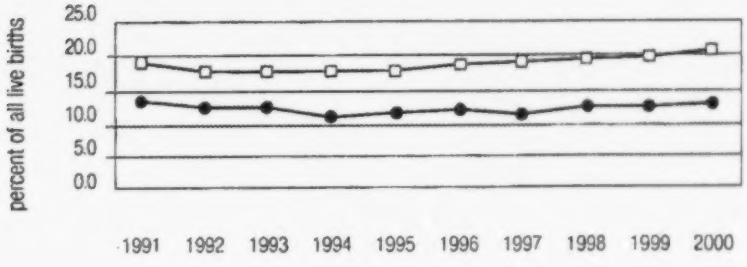
Race and Hispanic Origin of Children, 2000	Colorado Springs		El Paso County		Colorado	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
White*	64,931	67.9	98,959	69.5	729,020	66.2
Black*	7,188	7.5	10,451	7.3	47,109	4.3
Asian or Pacific Islander*	2,281	2.4	2,975	2.1	23,931	2.2
American Indian or Alaska Native*	545	0.6	928	0.7	7,929	0.7
Some Other Race*	322	0.3	497	0.3	2,288	0.2
Two or More Races*	4,815	5.0	7,151	5.0	31,796	2.9
Hispanic	15,541	16.3	21,519	15.1	258,722	23.5

*Non-Hispanic

Promising Trends	Percent Change
▷ Smoking during pregnancy	-18.9%
▷ Repeat teen births	-10.9%
▷ Late or no prenatal care	-9.4%
▷ Infant mortality rate	-1.3%
Troubling Trends	
▷ Births to single women	+18.0%
▷ Births to single teens	+12.3%
▷ Three risk factor births	+6.8%
▷ Low birth weight births	+2.7%
Stable Indicators	
▷ Births to moms with no high school diploma	+0.4%

: Colorado Springs

BIRTH TO MOMS WITH NO HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA

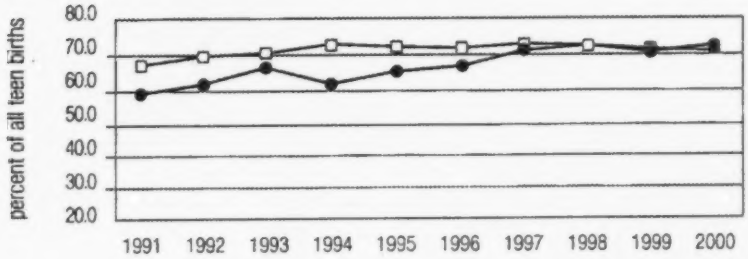


Family Structure

The percentage of births to moms with less than a high school diploma was substantially lower in Colorado Springs than in the state as a whole. This rate remained relatively stable throughout the 1990s.

- Colorado
- Colorado Springs

BIRTH TO SINGLE TEENS



Births to single teens rose in Colorado Springs in the 1990s. Over 70 percent of births to teens are to single teens.

- Colorado
- Colorado Springs

Conclusions:

Child poverty remained steady in El Paso County in the 1990s. While on the decline, the infant mortality rate in Colorado Springs remains above the state average. Parents of newborns in Colorado Springs are more likely to have a high school diploma than parents in Colorado as a whole.

: Colorado Springs

Live Births by Race and Hispanic Origin	All Births	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian
1991-1995	29,955	22,434	3,316	2,995	881	299
1996-2000	32,933	23,537	4,757	2,999	1,274	358

Sums may not add to total due to cases with race/ethnicity other or unknown.

Indicators of Child Health and Well-Being	COLORADO SPRINGS				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Births to Single Women	6,614	22.1	8,582	26.1	18.0
Births to Single Teens (percent of all teen births)	2,316	63.0	2,881	70.8	12.3
Births to Moms with No High School Diploma	3,729	12.4	4,115	12.5	0.4
Three Risk Factor Births	1,873	6.3	2,199	6.7	6.8
Repeat Teen Births (percent of all teen births)	1,143	31.1	1,128	27.7	-10.9
Low Birth Weight Births	2,666	8.9	3,011	9.1	2.7
Moms Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	1,265	4.2	1,260	3.8	-9.4
Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy	4,003	13.4	3,568	10.8	-18.9
	number	rate per 1,000	number	rate per 1,000	percent change
Infant Mortality Rate	237	7.9	256	7.8	-1.3

Fathers of Babies Born to Teens	COLORADO SPRINGS				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	rate	number	rate	
Age 19 and Younger	571	28.9	1,062	35.0	20.9
Age 20 to 24	1,192	60.4	1,597	52.6	-12.9
Age 25 and Older	211	10.7	379	12.5	16.7

Income and Poverty	EL PASO COUNTY				
	1989		1998		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Median Household Income	$29,604		$43,755		47.8
Children Under 18 in Poverty	15,446	14.4	19,873	14.3	-0.7

Denver

Demographics of Denver's Children

Denver's child population increased 18.4 percent from 1990 to 2000. In particular, the number of live births increased 27.3 percent in the last decade. Denver's children are significantly more racially and ethnically diverse than the children of Colorado as a whole.

Number of Children, 1990 and 2000	Denver		percent change
	1990	2000	
All Children (Under 18 Years of Age)	102,879	121,766	18.4
Young Children (Under 5 Years of Age)	34,764	37,769	8.6
School Age Children (5 to 17 Years of Age)	68,115	83,997	23.3
Live Births	8,633	10,988	27.3

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children, 2000	City and County of Denver		Colorado	
	number	percent	number	percent
White*	35,988	29.6	729,020	66.2
Black*	17,483	14.4	47,109	4.3
Asian or Pacific Islander*	3,128	2.6	23,931	2.2
American Indian or Alaska Native*	998	0.8	7,929	0.7
Some Other Race*	326	0.3	2,288	0.2
Two or More Races*	3,839	3.2	31,796	2.9
Hispanic	60,004	49.3	258,722	23.5

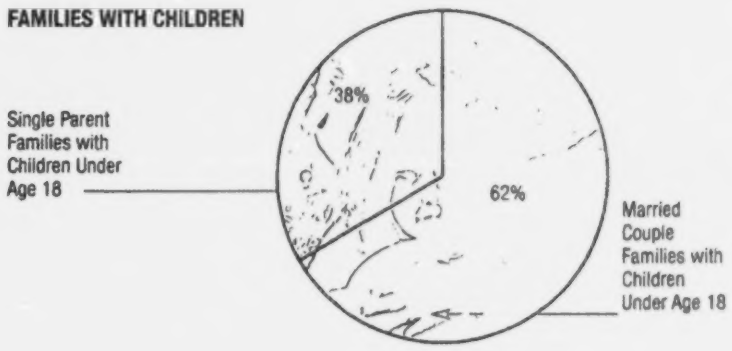
*Non-Hispanic

Promising Trends	Percent Change
▷ Smoking during pregnancy	-34.8%
▷ Infant mortality rate	-25.8%
▷ Repeat teen births	-8.7%
▷ Late or no prenatal care	-6.6%
▷ Three risk factor births	-6.1%
▷ Low birth weight births	-6.1%
▷ Births to single women	-6.0%
▷ Births to single teens	-4.2%

Troubling Trends	
▷ Births to moms with no high school diploma	+10.7%

: Denver

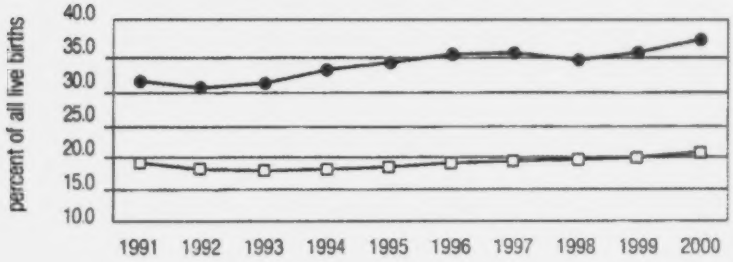
FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN



Family Structure

Nearly 40 percent of Denver families with children are single parent families, compared to 27 percent statewide. Of Denver's single parent families, a single mother heads three of every four families.

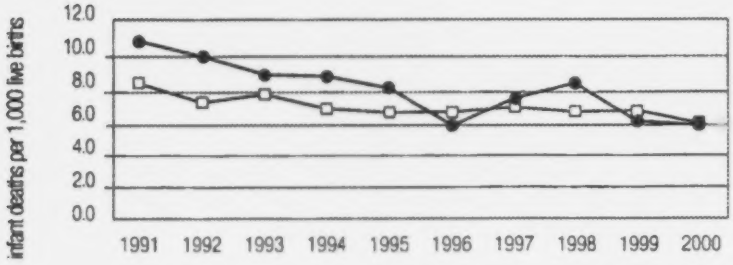
BIRTH TO MOMS WITH NO HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA



Of the nine measures of child and maternal well-being detailed in this report, Denver worsened on one indicator: births to moms with no high school diploma. Of all the births to Denver women in 2000, 37 percent were to women with low educational attainment.

□ Colorado
● Denver

INFANT MORTALITY RATE



Indicators of Child Health

Denver's infant mortality rate has dropped substantially since 1990 and is now below the state's infant mortality rate.

□ Colorado
● Denver

Conclusions:

Denver experienced improvement on eight of the nine KidsCount indicators in the 1990s. While Denver fares comparatively poorly on nearly every indicator, it is making strong progress despite the challenges of an urban setting. Nearly one-quarter of Denver's children live in poverty, down 11 percent from 1989. Denver's median household income increased 55 percent in the 1990s. People in Denver are more likely to rent than own their place of residence, more so than any other Colorado city with the exception of Boulder.

: Denver

Live Births by Race and Hispanic Origin	All Births	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian
1991-1995	43,841	19,087	16,428	6,001	1,360	606
1996-2000	49,387	18,526	23,099	5,479	1,643	620

Sums may not add to total due to cases with race/ethnicity other or unknown.

Indicators of Child Health and Well-Being	DENVER				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Births to Single Women	16,560	37.8	17,538	35.5	-6.0
Births to Single Teens (percent of all teen births)	5,494	78.1	5,688	74.8	-4.2
Births to Moms with No High School Diploma	14,079	32.1	17,551	35.5	10.7
Three Risk Factor Births	6,156	14.0	6,515	13.2	-6.1
Repeat Teen Births (percent of all teen births)	2,351	33.4	2,319	30.5	-8.7
Low Birth Weight Births	4,512	10.3	4,773	9.7	-6.1
Moms Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	3,237	7.4	3,406	6.9	-6.6
Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy	7,138	16.3	5,240	10.6	-34.8
	number	rate per 1,000	number	rate per 1,000	percent change
Infant Mortality Rate	408	9.3	340	6.9	-25.8

Fathers of Babies Born to Teens	DENVER				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	rate	number	rate	
Age 19 and Younger	1,175	36.2	2,004	36.5	0.7
Age 20 to 24	1,552	47.9	2,648	48.2	0.7
Age 25 and Older	515	15.9	840	15.3	-3.7

Income and Poverty	DENVER COUNTY				
	1989		1998		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Median Household Income	$25,106		$38,943		55.1
Children Under 18 in Poverty	27,499	27.4	29,239	24.3	-11.3

Fort Collins

Demographics of Fort Collins' Children

The number of school age children in Fort Collins has increased nearly 40 percent from 1990 to 2000. The children of Fort Collins are less racially and ethnically diverse than the children of Colorado as a whole, but more diverse than the rest of Larimer County.

Number of Children, 1990 and 2000	Fort Collins		percent change
	1990	2000	
All Children (Under 18 Years of Age)	19,691	25,538	29.7
Young Children (Under 5 Years of Age)	6,176	7,001	13.4
School Age Children (5 to 17 Years of Age)	13,515	18,537	37.2
Live Births	1,365	1,652	21.0

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children, 2000	Fort Collins		Larimer County		Colorado	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
White*	20,332	79.6	49,252	82.4	729,020	66.2
Black*	253	1.0	391	0.7	47,109	4.3
Asian or Pacific Islander*	632	2.5	917	1.5	23,931	2.2
American Indian or Alaska Native*	130	0.5	317	0.5	7,929	0.7
Some Other Race*	60	0.2	88	0.1	2,288	0.2
Two or More Races*	808	3.2	1,487	2.5	31,796	2.9
Hispanic	3,323	13.0	7,303	12.2	258,722	23.5

*Non-Hispanic

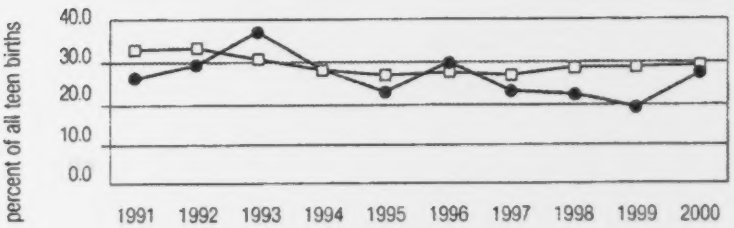
Promising Trends	Percent Change
▷ Infant mortality rate	-30.5%
▷ Repeat teen births	-14.3%

Troubling Trends	
▷ Late or no prenatal care	+14.2%
▷ Births to single women	+9.7%
▷ Low birth weight births	+8.6%
▷ Births to single teens	+5.6%
▷ Smoking during pregnancy	+3.0%
▷ Births to moms with no high school diploma	+2.4%

Stable Indicators	
▷ Three risk factor births	-0.4%

: Fort Collins

REPEAT TEEN BIRTHS

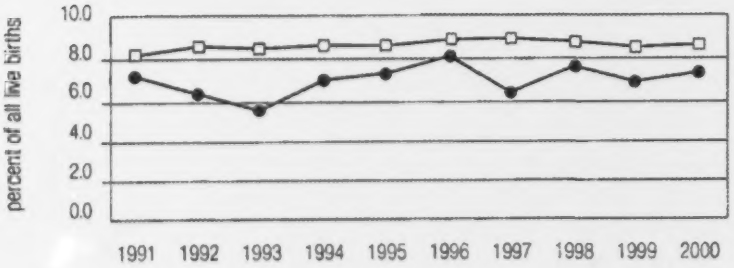


Family Structure

Repeat teen births in Fort Collins declined in recent years, remaining below the Colorado average. However, other important indicators of family structure, such as births to single moms, single teens and moms without a high school diploma worsened in Fort Collins in the 1990s.

- Colorado
- Fort Collins

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BIRTHS



Indicators of Child Health

The prevalence of low birth weight births in Fort Collins is consistently lower than the state average.

- Colorado
- Fort Collins

Conclusions:

Fort Collins fares better than the state average on most indicators. Most notably, the infant mortality rate in Fort Collins has become much lower. Median household income has risen, and child poverty is down. However, Fort Collins is experiencing negative trends for six of the nine KidsCount indicators of child well-being.

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: Fort Collins

Live Births by Race and Hispanic Origin	All Births	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian
1991-1995	6,944	5,925	620	65	273	51
1996-2000	7,533	6,187	822	112	345	56

Sums may not add to total due to cases with race/ethnicity other or unknown.

Indicators of Child Health and Well-Being	FORT COLLINS				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Births to Single Women	1,270	18.3	1,511	20.1	9.7
Births to Single Teens (percent of all teen births)	434	72.8	453	76.9	5.6
Births to Moms with No High School Diploma	732	10.5	813	10.8	2.4
Three Risk Factor Births	398	5.7	430	5.7	-0.4
Repeat Teen Births (percent of all teen births)	170	28.5	144	24.4	-14.3
Low Birth Weight Births	466	6.7	549	7.3	8.6
Moms Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	280	4.0	347	4.6	14.2
Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy	725	10.4	810	10.8	3.0
	number	rate per 1,000	number	rate per 1,000	percent change
Infant Mortality Rate	57	8.2	43	5.7	-30.5

Fathers of Babies Born to Teens	FORT COLLINS				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	rate	number	rate	
Age 19 and Younger	104	33.2	146	36.0	8.5
Age 20 to 24	165	52.7	203	50.1	-4.9
Age 25 and Older	44	14.1	56	13.8	-1.6

Income and Poverty	LARIMER COUNTY				
	1989		1998		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Median Household Income	$29,686		$45,863		54.5
Children Under 18 in Poverty	4,973	10.7	6,481	10.5	-1.9

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Grand Junction

Demographics of Grand Junction's Children

Grand Junction's population grew by 44 percent from 1990 to 2000. The number of births to Grand Junction women grew by an astonishing 63.5 percent. While Grand Junction is less diverse than Colorado as a whole, nearly 17 percent of Grand Junction's children are of Hispanic ethnicity.

Number of Children, 1990 and 2000	Grand Junction		percent change
	1990	2000	
All Children (Under 18 Years of Age)	6,431	8,903	38.4
Young Children (Under 5 Years of Age)	1,875	2,353	25.5
School Age Children (5 to 17 Years of Age)	4,556	6,550	43.8
Live Births	501	819	63.5

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children, 2000	Grand Junction		Mesa County		Colorado	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
White*	6,992	78.5	23,550	81.0	729,020	66.2
Black*	54	0.6	152	0.5	47,109	4.3
Asian or Pacific Islander*	93	1.0	192	0.7	23,931	2.2
American Indian or Alaska Native*	50	0.6	190	0.7	7,929	0.7
Some Other Race*	15	0.2	51	0.2	2,288	0.2
Two or More Races*	195	2.2	585	2.0	31,796	2.9
Hispanic	1,504	16.9	4,347	15.0	258,722	23.5

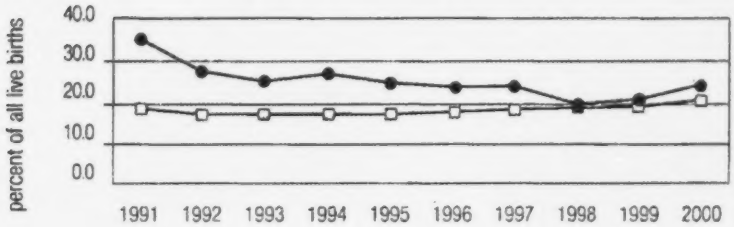
*Non-Hispanic

Promising Trends	Percent Change
▷ Late or no prenatal care	-29.5%
▷ Three risk factor births	-23.9%
▷ Births to moms with no high school diploma	-19.8%
▷ Smoking during pregnancy	-18.7%
▷ Births to single women	-12.8%
▷ Repeat teen births	-12.6%
▷ Births to single teens	-7.9%

Troubling Trends	
▷ Low birth weight births	+23.7%
▷ Infant mortality rate	+15.4%

: Grand Junction

BIRTHS TO MOMS WITH NO HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA

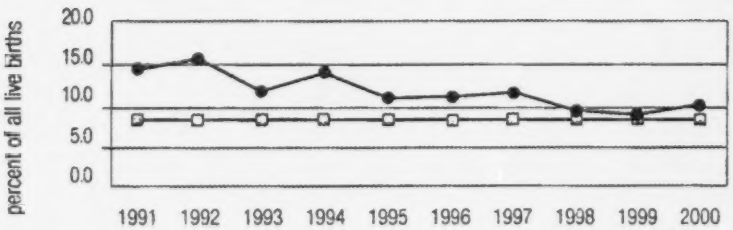


Family Structure

The proportion of births to mothers with low educational attainment in Grand Junction has declined. While 35 percent of births to Grand Junction women in 1990 were to women with less than a high school diploma, by 1998, this number declined to less than 20 percent.

- Colorado
- Grand Junction

THREE RISK FACTOR BIRTHS



Indicators of Child Health

Dramatically higher than the Colorado average in the early 1990s, three risk factor births in Grand Junction are on the decline. Babies born to mothers with three risk factors (see definition) are more likely to repeat family cycles of school failure, teen pregnancy, and dependence on public assistance.

- Colorado
- Grand Junction

Conclusions:

Grand Junction has experienced significant challenges to child health and well-being. However, throughout the 1990s, Grand Junction showed significant improvement in seven of the nine KidsCount indicators. This is a very promising set of trends.

Nevertheless, Grand Junction's increases in low birth weight births and infant mortality were among the highest for the fifteen cities profiled in this report.

: Grand Junction

Live Births by Race and Hispanic Origin	All Births	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian
1991-1995	2,743	2,225	464	12	23	17
1996-2000	3,421	2,778	564	18	41	18

Sums may not add to total due to cases with race/ethnicity other or unknown.

Indicators of Child Health and Well-Being	GRAND JUNCTION				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Births to Single Women	874	31.9	951	27.8	-12.8
Births to Single Teens (percent of all teen births)	338	66.9	371	61.6	-7.9
Births to Moms with No High School Diploma	764	27.9	764	22.3	-19.8
Three Risk Factor Births	370	13.5	351	10.3	-23.9
Repeat Teen Births (percent of all teen births)	167	33.1	174	28.9	-12.6
Low Birth Weight Births	173	6.3	267	7.8	23.7
Moms Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	108	3.9	95	2.8	-29.5
Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy	665	24.2	674	19.7	-18.7
	number	rate per 1,000	number	rate per 1,000	percent change
Infant Mortality Rate	25	9.1	36	10.5	15.4

Fathers of Babies Born to Teens	GRAND JUNCTION				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	rate	number	rate	
Age 19 and Younger	97	34.9	166	35.6	2.1
Age 20 to 24	146	52.5	250	53.6	2.2
Age 25 and Older	35	12.6	50	10.7	-14.8

Income and Poverty	MESA COUNTY				
	1989		1998		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Median Household Income	$23,698		$35,405		49.4
Children Under 18 in Poverty	5,082	20.7	5,559	18.0	-13.0

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Greeley

Demographics of Greeley's Children

The total population of Greeley has increased over the past decade, especially in the number of school age children. The number of babies born to Greeley women is up nearly 40 percent. A significant number of children in Greeley are of Hispanic ethnicity.

Number of Children, 1990 and 2000	Greeley		percent change
	1990	2000	
All Children (Under 18 Years of Age)	14,953	19,723	31.9
Young Children (Under 5 Years of Age)	4,515	5,734	27.0
School Age Children (5 to 17 Years of Age)	10,438	13,989	34.0
Live Births	1,080	1,500	38.9

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children, 2000	Greeley		Weld County		Colorado	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
White*	10,302	52.2	30,531	59.8	729,020	66.2
Black*	130	0.7	213	0.4	47,109	4.3
Asian or Pacific Islander*	133	0.7	290	0.6	23,931	2.2
American Indian or Alaska Native*	68	0.3	210	0.4	7,929	0.7
Some Other Race*	44	0.2	81	0.2	2,288	0.2
Two or More Races*	310	1.6	803	1.6	31,796	2.9
Hispanic	8,736	44.3	18,905	37.0	258,722	23.5

*Non-Hispanic

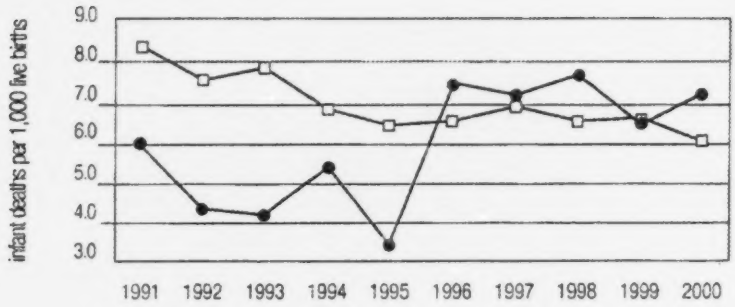
Promising Trends	Percent Change
▶ Smoking during pregnancy	-35.0%
▶ Births to single women	-4.8%
▶ Repeat teen births	-2.7%

Troubling Trends	
▶ Infant mortality rate	+55.3%
▶ Late or no prenatal care	+17.2%
▶ Low birth weight births	+11.2%
▶ Births to moms with no high school diploma	+5.0%
▶ Births to single teens	+4.1%
▶ Three risk factor births	+2.6%

Greeley

Indicators of Child Health

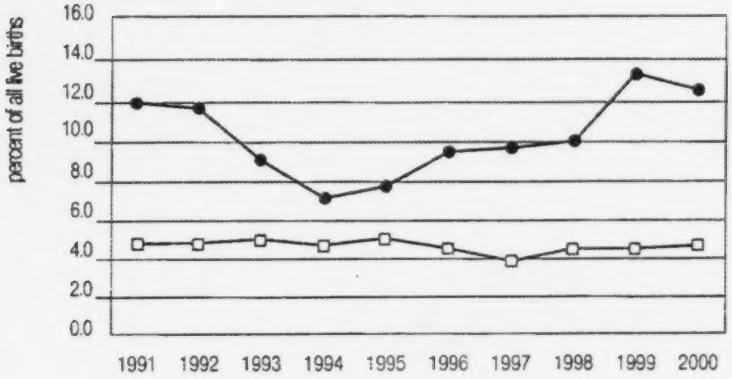
INFANT MORTALITY RATE



The infant mortality rate in Greeley has risen, up 55 percent from the early 1990s, and is now higher than in Colorado as a whole.

- Colorado
- Greeley

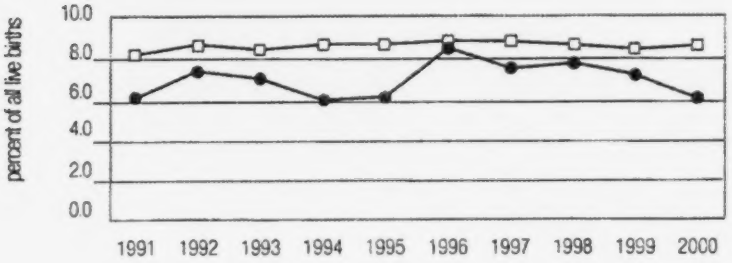
BIRTHS TO WOMEN RECEIVING LATE OR NO PRENATAL CARE



Greeley women were much more likely to delay their prenatal care than Colorado women as a whole in the 1990s. The proportion of births to Greeley women who delayed prenatal care has risen since 1994.

- Colorado
- Greeley

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BIRTHS



In contrast, low birth weight births in Greeley are consistently lower than the Colorado average and have declined since 1996.

- Colorado
- Greeley

Conclusions:

While the economic climate in Weld County improved over the past decade (median household income is up 47 percent, and child poverty is down 22 percent), Greeley continues to experience challenges to the health and well-being of children. Greeley worsened on six of the nine KidsCount measures during the second half of the decade, and fared worse than the state average on seven of the nine KidsCount indicators.

: Greeley

Live Births by Race and Hispanic Origin	All Births	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian
1991-1995	5,773	3,315	2,321	13	115	6
1996-2000	6,606	3,496	3,029	18	54	9

Sums may not add to total due to cases with race/ethnicity other or unknown.

Indicators of Child Health and Well-Being	GREELEY				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Births to Single Women	1,914	33.2	2,085	31.6	-4.8
Births to Single Teens (percent of all teen births)	721	69.4	825	72.2	4.1
Births to Moms with No High School Diploma	1,972	34.2	2,369	35.9	5.0
Three Risk Factor Births	816	14.1	958	14.5	2.6
Repeat Teen Births (percent of all teen births)	348	33.5	372	32.6	-2.7
Low Birth Weight Births	381	6.6	485	7.3	11.2
Moms Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	551	9.5	739	11.2	17.2
Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy	786	13.6	585	8.9	-35.0
	number	rate per 1,000	number	rate per 1,000	percent change
Infant Mortality Rate	27	4.7	48	7.3	55.3

Fathers of Babies Born to Teens	GREELEY				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	rate	number	rate	
Age 19 and Younger	205	37.2	325	38.1	2.3
Age 20 to 24	267	48.5	418	48.9	1.0
Age 25 and Older	79	14.3	111	13.0	-9.3

Income and Poverty	WELD COUNTY				
	1989		1998		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Median Household Income	$25,642		$37,659		46.9
Children Under 18 in Poverty	7,052	19.4	7,463	15.2	-21.6

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Lakewood

Demographics of Lakewood's Children

While the number of school age children in Lakewood increased by over 18 percent from 1990 to 2000, the number of babies born to Lakewood women declined in the same time period. Children in Lakewood are more racially and ethnically diverse than children in Jefferson County as a whole.

Number of Children, 1990 and 2000	Lakewood		percent change
	1990	2000	
All Children (Under 18 Years of Age)	28,204	32,042	13.6
Young Children (Under 5 Years of Age)	8,557	8,740	2.1
School Age Children (5 to 17 Years of Age)	19,647	23,302	18.6
Live Births	1,811	1,698	-6.2

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children, 2000	Lakewood		Jefferson County		Colorado	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
White*	22,206	69.3	106,217	79.6	729,020	66.2
Black*	526	1.6	1,246	0.9	47,109	4.3
Asian or Pacific Islander*	988	3.1	3,362	2.5	23,931	2.2
American Indian or Alaska Native*	254	0.8	702	0.5	7,929	0.7
Some Other Race*	55	0.2	224	0.2	2,288	0.2
Two or More Races*	956	3.0	3,316	2.5	31,796	2.9
Hispanic	7,057	22.0	18,419	13.8	258,722	23.5

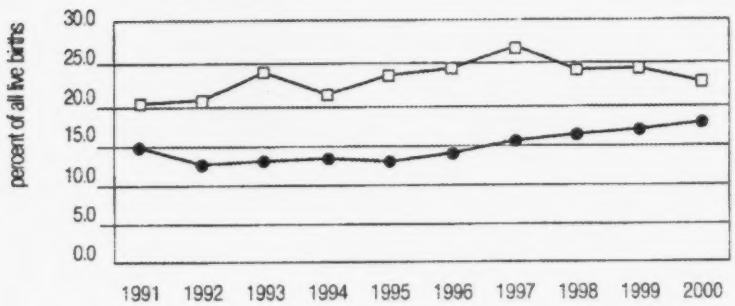
*Non-Hispanic

Promising Trends	Percent Change
▷ Smoking during pregnancy	-28.0%
▷ Late or no prenatal care	-21.9%
▷ Infant mortality rate	-9.5%
▷ Repeat teen births	-1.7%

Troubling Trends	
▷ Births to moms with no high school diploma	+21.4%
▷ Three risk factor births	+19.3%
▷ Births to single women	+11.6%
▷ Low birth weight births	+6.6%
▷ Births to single teens	+1.7%

: Lakewood

MATERNAL CHARACTERISTICS

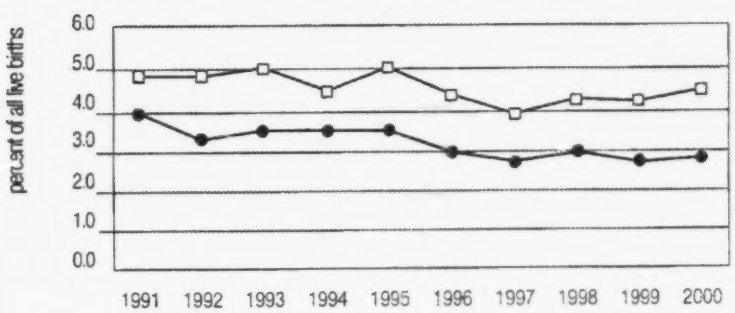


Family Structure

Infants born in Lakewood are more likely to be born to a mom with low educational attainment than they were a decade ago. Babies are also more likely to be born to single women than they were in the early 1990s.

- □ Single Moms
- ● Moms with no high school diploma

BIRTHS TO WOMEN RECEIVING LATE OR NO PRENATAL CARE



Indicators of Child Health

Pregnant Lakewood women were more likely to receive timely prenatal care than the state average in the 1990s.

- □ Colorado
- ● Lakewood

Conclusions:

Although Jefferson County's median income continues to rise, child poverty is also on the rise. While Lakewood fares better than the Colorado average on six of the nine KidsCount measures, the city is experiencing a worsening trend on five of the KidsCount measures. The combination of downward trends involving young, single moms with low levels of education should be a serious concern to the community of Lakewood.

: Lakewood

Live Births by Race and Hispanic Origin	All Births	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian
1991-1995	8,606	7,098	1,034	83	223	76
1996-2000	8,636	6,437	1,612	129	353	103

Sums may not add to total due to cases with race/ethnicity other or unknown.

Indicators of Child Health and Well-Being	LAKEWOOD				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Births to Single Women	1,882	21.9	2,107	24.4	11.6
Births to Single Teens (percent of all teen births)	607	71.7	662	72.9	1.7
Births to Moms with No High School Diploma	1,153	13.4	1,405	16.3	21.4
Three Risk Factor Births	548	6.4	656	7.6	19.3
Repeat Teen Births (percent of all teen births)	244	28.8	257	28.3	-1.7
Low Birth Weight Births	684	7.9	732	8.5	6.6
Moms Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	310	3.6	243	2.8	-21.9
Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy	1,519	17.7	1,097	12.7	-28.0
	number	rate per 1,000	number	rate per 1,000	percent change
Infant Mortality Rate	54	6.3	49	5.7	-9.5

Fathers of Babies Born to Teens	LAKEWOOD				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	rate	number	rate	
Age 19 and Younger	195	39.6	248	36.0	-9.2
Age 20 to 24	228	46.3	345	50.1	8.1
Age 25 and Older	69	14.0	96	13.9	-0.6

Income and Poverty	JEFFERSON COUNTY				
	1989		1998		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Median Household Income	$39,084		$55,869		42.9
Children Under 18 in Poverty	8,436	7.4	9,950	7.6	2.7

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Littleton

Demographics of Littleton's Children

While the number of births to Littleton women almost doubled from 1990 to 2000, the number of young children decreased slightly. A smaller proportion of the children in Littleton than any other of Colorado's 15 largest communities are under age five (24.5%).

Number of Children, 1990 and 2000	Littleton		percent change
	1990	2000	
All Children (Under 18 Years of Age)	8,060	9,381	16.4
Young Children (Under 5 Years of Age)	2,386	2,301	-3.6
School Age Children (5 to 17 Years of Age)	5,674	7,080	24.8
Live Births	700	1,294	84.9

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children, 2000	Littleton		Arapahoe County		Colorado	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
White*	7,604	81.1	86,872	66.6	729,020	66.2
Black*	113	1.2	11,421	8.8	47,109	4.3
Asian or Pacific Islander*	182	1.9	5,093	3.9	23,931	2.2
American Indian or Alaska Native*	59	0.6	604	0.5	7,929	0.7
Some Other Race*	15	0.2	353	0.3	2,288	0.2
Two or More Races*	246	2.6	5,277	4.0	31,796	2.9
Hispanic	1,162	12.4	20,734	15.9	258,722	23.5

*Non-Hispanic

Note: Littleton residents live in one of three counties: Arapahoe (99.5%), Jefferson (0.3%) or Douglas (0.2%).

Promising Trends	Percent Change
▷ Smoking during pregnancy	-29.1%
▷ Late or no prenatal care	-16.0%
▷ Repeat teen births	-3.8%
▷ Births to single teens	-2.1%

Troubling Trends	
▷ Infant mortality rate	+19.2%
▷ Low birth weight births	+10.3%
▷ Births to single women	+10.0%
▷ Births to moms with no high school diploma	+3.7%
▷ Three risk factor births	+1.9%

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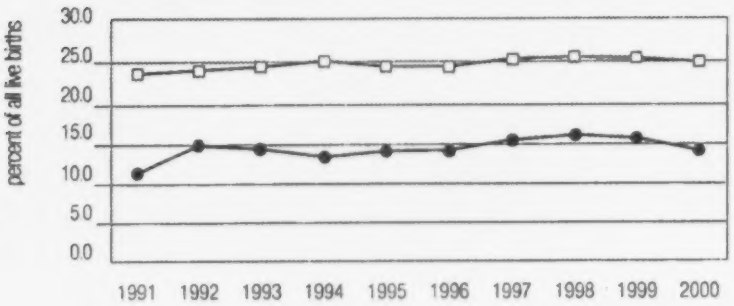
Littleton

BIRTHS TO SINGLE WOMEN

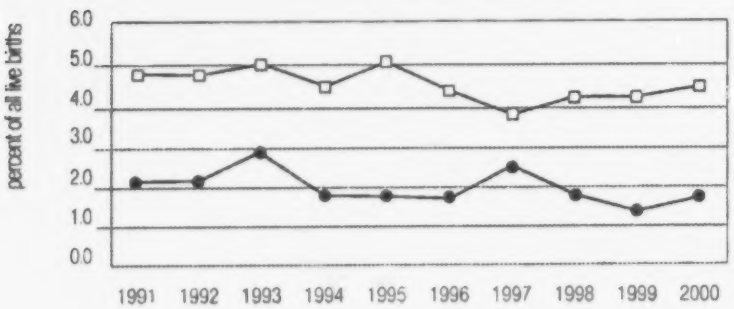


Family Structure

The percentage of births to single women in Littleton has risen since the early 1990s, although it has remained below the state average.

- Colorado
- Littleton

BIRTHS TO WOMEN RECEIVING LATE OR NO PRENATAL CARE

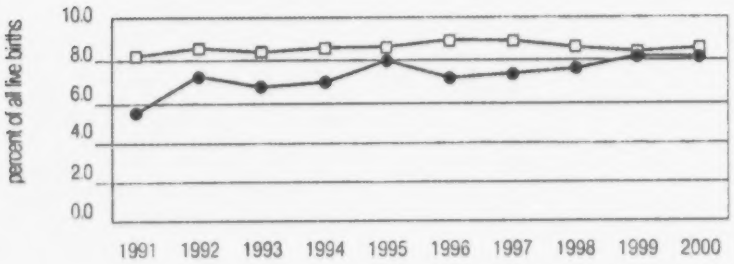


Indicators of Child Health

Nearly every woman who gave birth in the 1990s in Littleton received timely prenatal care. In 1999, only 1.4 percent of births were to Littleton mothers receiving late or no prenatal care.

- Colorado
- Littleton

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BIRTHS



While the proportion of low birth weight births to Littleton women has remained below the state average, the incidence of low birth weight births has risen.

- Colorado
- Littleton

Conclusions:

Littleton fares better than the state average on every KidsCount measure except births to single teens. Despite this, Littleton experienced a worsening trend on five of the nine measures. This could lead to an increase in children born with risk factors associated with poor health and low school achievement.

The three counties in which Littleton is located (Arapahoe, Douglas and Jefferson) all have high median household income levels ($52,576, $84,645 and $55,869, respectively), yet over half of the KidsCount indicators in Littleton have worsened.

: Littleton

Live Births by Race and Hispanic Origin	All Births	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian
1991-1995	5,548	4,943	362	60	126	26
1996-2000	6,108	5,282	555	61	168	42

Sums may not add to total due to cases with race/ethnicity other or unknown.

Indicators of Child Health and Well-Being	COLORADO				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Births to Single Women	771	13.9	934	15.3	10.0
Births to Single Teens (percent of all teen births)	256	76.6	273	75.0	-2.1
Births to Moms with No High School Diploma	381	6.9	435	7.1	3.7
Three Risk Factor Births	189	3.4	212	3.5	1.9
Repeat Teen Births (percent of all teen births)	83	24.9	87	23.9	-3.8
Low Birth Weight Births	388	7.0	471	7.7	10.3
Moms Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	119	2.1	110	1.8	-16.0
Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy	662	11.9	517	8.5	-29.1
	number	rate per 1,000	number	rate per 1,000	percent change
Infant Mortality Rate	29	5.2	38	6.2	19.2

Fathers of Babies Born to Teens	COLORADO				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	rate	number	rate	
Age 19 and Younger	59	33.7	97	37.9	12.4
Age 20 to 24	96	54.9	141	55.1	0.4
Age 25 and Older	20	11.4	18	7.0	-38.5

Income and Poverty	ARAPAHOE COUNTY*				
	1989		1998		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Median Household Income	$37,234		$52,576		41.2
Children Under 18 in Poverty	8,190	7.8	12,551	9.6	23.1

*Littleton residents live in one of three counties: Arapahoe (99.5), Jefferson (0.3) or Douglas (0.2%).

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Longmont

Demographics of Longmont's Children

The number of children in Longmont is rising steadily. There was a large increase in the number of live births to Longmont women from 1990 to 2000. Longmont's children are increasingly of Hispanic ethnicity. In fact, a larger percentage of children in Longmont are Hispanic than elsewhere in Boulder County.

Number of Children, 1990 and 2000	Longmont		percent change
	1990	2000	
All Children (Under 18 Years of Age)	14,708	19,823	34.8
Young Children (Under 5 Years of Age)	4,420	5,537	25.3
School Age Children (5 to 17 Years of Age)	10,288	14,286	38.9
Live Births	899	1,293	43.8

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children, 2000	Longmont		Boulder County		Colorado	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
White*	13,551	68.4	51,342	76.8	729,020	66.2
Black*	108	0.5	565	0.8	47,109	4.3
Asian or Pacific Islander*	360	1.8	2,080	3.1	23,931	2.2
American Indian or Alaska Native*	130	0.7	284	0.4	7,929	0.7
Some Other Race*	32	0.2	142	0.2	2,288	0.2
Two or More Races*	385	1.9	1,695	2.5	31,796	2.9
Hispanic	5,257	26.5	10,729	16.1	258,722	23.5

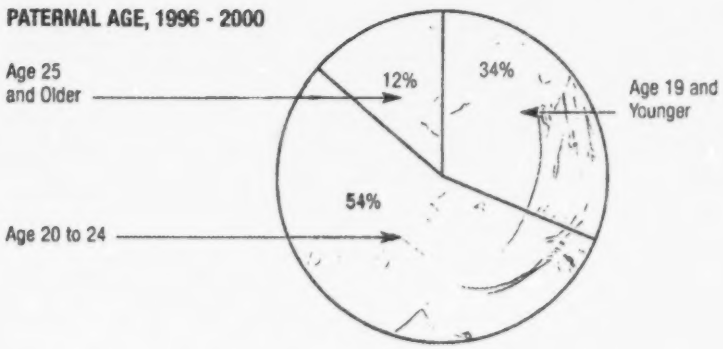
*Non-Hispanic

Promising Trends	Percent Change
▷ Smoking during pregnancy	-47.0%
▷ Late or no prenatal care	-6.1%
▷ Repeat teen births	-5.1%

Troubling Trends	
▷ Infant mortality rate	+60.6%
▷ Births to single women	+14.7%
▷ Low birth weight births	+13.6%
▷ Three risk factor births	+12.2%
▷ Births to moms with no high school diploma	+7.2%
▷ Births to single teens	+2.6%

: Longmont

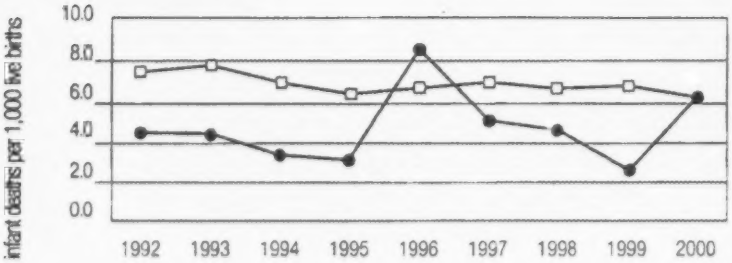
PATERNAL AGE, 1996 - 2000



Family Structure

Sixty-six percent of fathers of babies born to teen mothers in Longmont are 20 years of age or older, compared to 63 percent statewide.

INFANT MORTALITY



Indicators of Child Health

Although the infant mortality rate in Longmont increased 60 percent from the early 1990s to the end of the decade, this worsening trend should be viewed with caution because, in most years, fewer than five infant deaths were reported. In general, Longmont's infant mortality rate is lower than the Colorado average.

- □ Colorado
- ● Longmont

Note: 1991 data is not shown because fewer than three events occurred.

Conclusions:

Longmont fares worse than the state average on KidsCount measures relating to young families at risk, with increases in births to single women and uneducated women. Longmont experienced a worsening trend on six of the nine KidsCount indicators, similar to the worsening trends in the city of Boulder, another Boulder County community. In summary, the two Boulder County communities profiled in this report, Boulder and Longmont, showed declines in the health and well-being of their children in the 1990s, a time when many of the other municipalities profiled in KidsCount showed improvements.

: Longmont

Live Births by Race and Hispanic Origin	All Births	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian
1991-1995	4,603	3,457	945	11	65	35
1996-2000	5,513	3,730	1,580	22	131	49

Sums may not add to total due to cases with race/ethnicity other or unknown.

Indicators of Child Health and Well-Being	LONGMONT				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Births to Single Women	1,074	23.3	1,475	26.8	14.7
Births to Single Teens (percent of all teen births)	391	70.3	502	72.1	2.6
Births to Moms with No High School Diploma	1,009	21.9	1,296	23.5	7.2
Three Risk Factor Births	419	9.1	563	10.2	12.2
Repeat Teen Births (percent of all teen births)	176	31.7	209	30.0	-5.1
Low Birth Weight Births	316	6.9	430	7.8	13.6
Moms Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	201	4.4	226	4.1	-6.1
Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy	741	16.1	470	8.5	-47.0
	number	rate per 1,000	number	rate per 1,000	percent change
Infant Mortality Rate	15	3.3	29	5.3	60.6

Fathers of Babies Born to Teens	LONGMONT				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	rate	number	rate	
Age 19 and Younger	83	32.0	179	34.3	7.0
Age 20 to 24	142	54.8	280	53.6	-2.2
Age 25 and Older	34	13.1	63	12.1	-8.1

Income and Poverty	BOULDER COUNTY				
	1989		1998		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Median Household Income	$35,322		$54,503		54.3
Children Under 18 in Poverty	4,816	9.5	6,647	10.3	8.4

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Loveland

Demographics of Loveland's Children

The number of babies born to Loveland women has risen substantially since 1990. Likewise, the number of school age children has increased dramatically. Loveland has less racial/ethnic diversity than the other communities profiled in this report.

Number of Children, 1990 and 2000	Loveland		percent change
	1990	2000	
All Children (Under 18 Years of Age)	10,782	13,614	26.3
Young Children (Under 5 Years of Age)	3,067	3,552	15.8
School Age Children (5 to 17 Years of Age)	7,715	10,062	30.4
Live Births	614	863	40.6

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children, 2000	Loveland		Larimer County		Colorado	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
White*	11,441	84.0	49,252	82.4	729,020	66.2
Black*	63	0.5	391	0.7	47,109	4.3
Asian or Pacific Islander*	112	0.8	917	1.5	23,931	2.2
American Indian or Alaska Native*	59	0.4	317	0.5	7,929	0.7
Some Other Race*	10	0.1	88	0.1	2,288	0.2
Two or More Races*	273	2.0	1,487	2.5	31,796	2.9
Hispanic	1,656	12.2	7,303	12.2	258,722	23.5

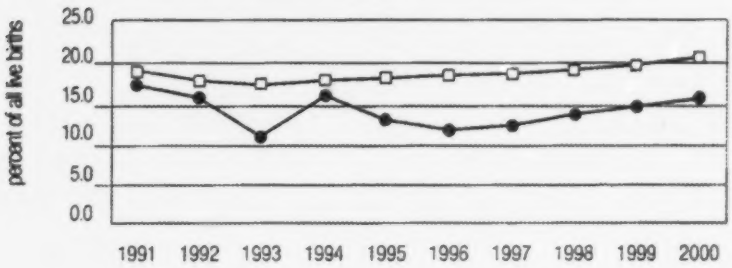
*Non-Hispanic

Promising Trends	Percent Change
▷ Late or no prenatal care	-57.1%
▷ Smoking during pregnancy	-26.5%
▷ Repeat teen births	-10.8%
▷ Births to moms with no high school diploma	-5.2%

Troubling Trends	
▷ Births to single women	+10.0%
▷ Births to single teens	+8.1%
▷ Three risk factor births	+4.9%
▷ Low birth weight births	+4.2%
▷ Infant mortality rate	+3.3%

: Loveland

BIRTHS TO MOMS WITH NO HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA

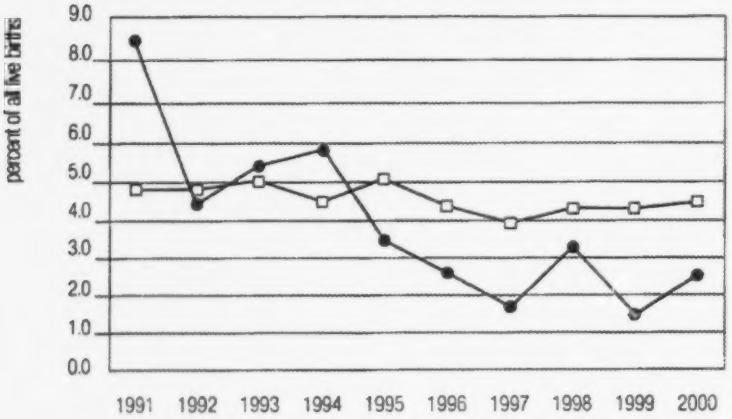


Family Structure

After some improvement in the early 1990s, births to mothers lacking high school diplomas has risen steadily in Loveland.

- □ Colorado
- ● Loveland

BIRTHS TO WOMEN RECEIVING LATE OR NO PRENATAL CARE



Indicators of Child Health

Very few women in Loveland delayed prenatal care in the past decade. In 1999, only 1.5 percent of babies born to Loveland mothers received late or no prenatal care. Loveland has made important progress on this indicator. As with most communities in this report, low birth weight births continue to rise. This is a statewide trend as well.

- □ Colorado
- ● Loveland

Conclusions:

Despite worsening trends on more than half of the KidsCount indicators, Loveland fares better than the state average on most measures. Loveland has made great strides in ensuring all pregnant women receive timely prenatal care.

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Loveland

Live Births by Race and Hispanic Origin	All Births	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian
1991-1995	3,336	2,980	317	7	14	11
1996-2000	3,891	3,407	403	17	38	18

Sums may not add to total due to cases with race/ethnicity other or unknown.

Indicators of Child Health and Well-Being	LOVELAND				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Births to Single Women	756	22.7	970	24.9	10.0
Births to Single Teens (percent of all teen births)	277	72.7	360	78.6	8.1
Births to Moms with No High School Diploma	492	14.7	544	14.0	-5.2
Three Risk Factor Births	241	7.2	295	7.6	4.9
Repeat Teen Births (percent of all teen births)	111	29.1	119	26.0	-10.8
Low Birth Weight Births	260	7.8	316	8.1	4.2
Moms Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	180	5.4	90	2.3	-57.1
Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy	685	20.5	587	15.1	-26.5
	number	rate per 1,000	number	rate per 1,000	percent change
Infant Mortality Rate	20	6.0	24	6.2	3.3

Fathers of Babies Born to Teens	LOVELAND				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	rate	number	rate	
Age 19 and Younger	67	36.8	112	34.1	-7.2
Age 20 to 24	88	48.4	169	51.5	6.6
Age 25 and Older	27	14.8	47	14.3	-3.4

Income and Poverty	LARIMER COUNTY				
	1989		1998		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Median Household Income	$29,686		$45,863		54.5
Children Under 18 in Poverty	4,973	10.7	6,481	10.5	-1.9

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Pueblo

Demographics of Pueblo's Children

In contrast to the other cities profiled in KidsCount, the total number of children in Pueblo decreased slightly between 1990 and 2000. The majority of children in the city of Pueblo are of Hispanic ethnicity.

Number of Children, 1990 and 2000	Pueblo		percent change
	1990	2000	
All Children (Under 18 Years of Age)	25,833	25,650	-0.7
Young Children (Under 5 Years of Age)	6,941	6,864	-1.1
School Age Children (5 to 17 Years of Age)	18,892	18,786	-0.6
Live Births	1,518	1,639	8.0

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children, 2000	Pueblo		Pueblo County		Colorado	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White*	9,739	38.0	17,194	47.0	729,020	66.2
Black*	498	1.9	568	1.6	47,109	4.3
Asian or Pacific Islander*	131	0.5	216	0.6	23,931	2.2
American Indian or Alaska Native*	164	0.6	252	0.7	7,929	0.7
Some Other Race*	60	0.2	78	0.2	2,288	0.2
Two or More Races*	429	1.7	617	1.7	31,796	2.9
Hispanic	14,629	57.0	17,621	48.2	258,722	23.5

*Non-Hispanic

Promising Trends

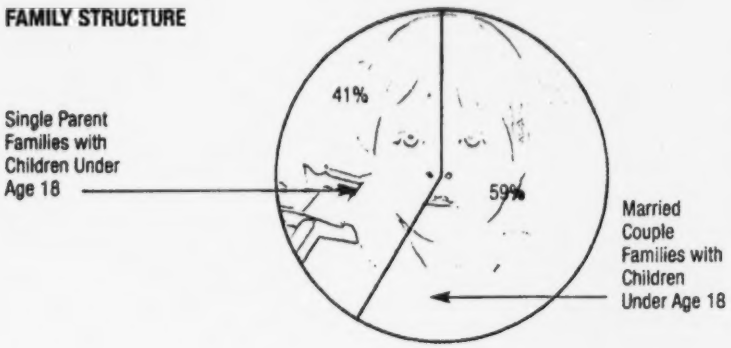
	Percent Change
▷ Infant mortality rate	-15.9%
▷ Late or no prenatal care	-12.4%
▷ Smoking during pregnancy	-11.3%
▷ Repeat teen births	-9.3%

Troubling Trends

▷ Three risk factor births	+14.5%
▷ Births to single women	+12.1%
▷ Low birth weight births	+10.8%
▷ Births to moms with no high school diploma	+8.2%
▷ Births to single teens	+5.9%

: Pueblo

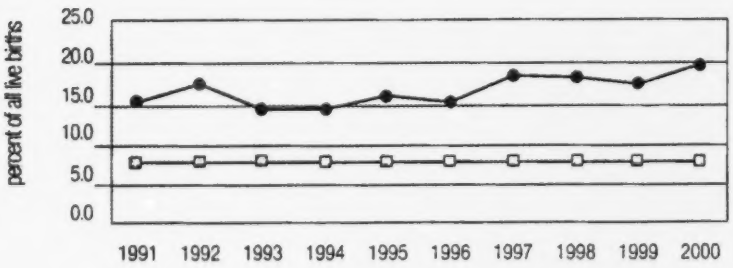
FAMILY STRUCTURE



Family Structure

Pueblo has the highest proportion of single parent families of the 15 largest cities in Colorado. Over 40 percent of families with children in Pueblo are single parent families, compared to 27 percent statewide. The combination of a high proportion of single parent families and mothers with low educational attainment is a concern. Child well-being is very closely linked to family structure and the mother's level of education.

THREE RISK FACTOR BIRTHS



The proportion of three risk factor births in Pueblo is double the state average and continues to rise. Over half of the live births to Pueblo women in 2000 were to unmarried women under age 25 with less than a high school diploma.

Conclusions:

While the child poverty rate is down, nearly 25 percent of Pueblo's children lived in poverty in 1998. Children in Pueblo are far more at risk than children in most of Colorado's large communities based on this economic indicator. In addition, Pueblo fares worse than the state average on seven of the nine KidsCount indicators.

Pueblo has seen some promising trends over the past decade on four of the nine KidsCount measures, but still has to make improvements to ensure the health and well-being of the children of Pueblo.

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: Pueblo

Live Births by Race and Hispanic Origin	All Births	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian
1991-1995	7,581	3,539	3,722	151	45	106
1996-2000	7,781	3,426	4,049	125	59	121

Sums may not add to total due to cases with race/ethnicity other or unknown.

Indicators of Child Health and Well-Being	PUEBLO				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Births to Single Women	3,239	42.7	3,726	47.9	12.1
Births to Single Teens (percent of all teen births)	1,277	78.8	1,371	83.4	5.9
Births to Moms with No High School Diploma	1,938	25.6	2,152	27.7	8.2
Three Risk Factor Births	1,190	15.7	1,399	18.0	14.5
Repeat Teen Births (percent of all teen births)	500	30.8	460	28.0	-9.3
Low Birth Weight Births	625	8.2	711	9.1	10.8
Moms Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	328	4.3	295	3.8	-12.4
Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy	1,432	18.9	1,303	16.7	-11.3
	number	rate per 1,000	number	rate per 1,000	percent change
Infant Mortality Rate	62	8.2	54	6.9	-15.9

Fathers of Babies Born to Teens	PUEBLO				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	rate	number	rate	
Age 19 and Younger	324	42.9	573	45.2	5.4
Age 20 to 24	340	45.0	555	43.8	-2.7
Age 25 and Older	91	12.1	139	11.0	-9.0

Income and Poverty	PUEBLO COUNTY				
	1989		1998		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Median Household Income	$21,553		$30,781		42.8
Children Under 18 in Poverty	9,470	29.6	8,981	24.0	-18.9

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Thornton

Demographics of Thornton's Children

Thornton has experienced a dramatic increase in its child population from 1990 to 2000, including a 45 percent increase in births. The children in Thornton are less racially and ethnically diverse than the children of Adams County as a whole. Nevertheless, Thornton has a higher percent of Hispanic children than Colorado as a whole.

Number of Children, 1990 and 2000	Thornton		percent change
	1990	2000	
All Children (Under 18 Years of Age)	18,004	24,748	37.5
Young Children (Under 5 Years of Age)	5,458	7,242	32.7
School Age Children (5 to 17 Years of Age)	12,546	17,506	39.5
Live Births	1,109	1,608	45.0

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children, 2000	Thornton		Adams County		Colorado	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
White*	16,245	65.6	56,091	54.0	729,020	66.2
Black*	355	1.4	3,591	3.5	47,109	4.3
Asian or Pacific Islander*	644	2.6	3,575	3.4	23,931	2.2
American Indian or Alaska Native*	158	0.6	658	0.6	7,929	0.7
Some Other Race*	35	0.1	146	0.1	2,288	0.2
Two or More Races*	637	2.6	2,762	2.7	31,796	2.9
Hispanic	6,674	27.0	37,133	35.7	258,722	23.5

*Non-Hispanic

Promising Trends	Percent Change
▷ Smoking during pregnancy	-28.6%
▷ Late or no prenatal care	-27.7%
▷ Infant mortality rate	-20.2%
▷ Three risk factor births	-13.2%
▷ Births to single teens	-6.5%
▷ Births to single women	-6.1%
▷ Low birth weight births	-6.1%
▷ Births to moms with no high school diploma	-1.7%

Troubling Trends	
▷ Repeat teen births	+1.9%

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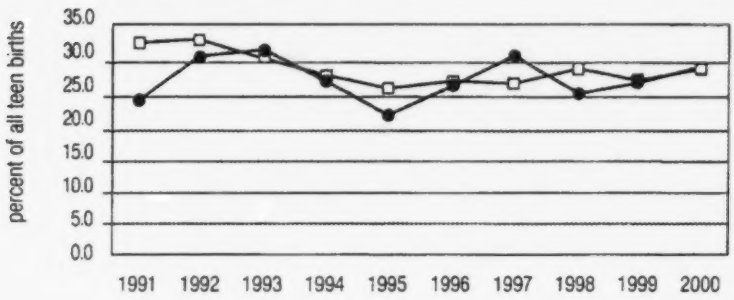
: Thornton

REPEAT TEEN BIRTHS

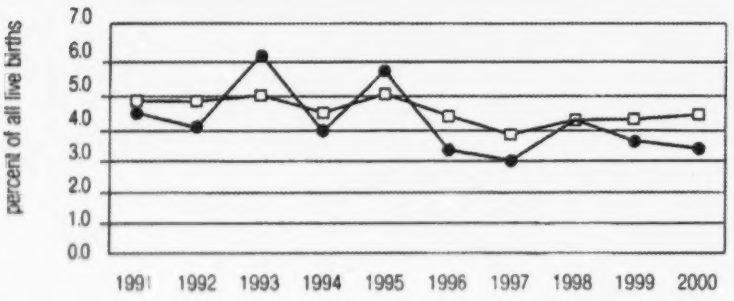


Family Structure

The only worsening trend in Thornton was for repeat teen births. Nearly 30 percent of Thornton teen births in 2000 were to teens who were already mothers.

- Colorado
- Thornton

BIRTHS TO WOMEN RECEIVING LATE OR NO PRENATAL CARE



The proportion of births to Thornton women receiving late or no prenatal care declined through the 1990s, and is currently below the state average.

- Colorado
- Thornton

Conclusions:

Thornton fares very close to the Colorado averages on all the KidsCount measures. Thornton has improved on eight of the nine KidsCount measures. Thornton experienced a slight increase in the percent of teen births that are repeat teen births, which is contrary to that of Adams County where there has been a decline in repeat teen births.

Thornton's broad-based improvement in child health and well-being is commendable, especially in light of the significant growth in the population of children and youth. It is not uncommon to notice downward trends in child well-being in a city experiencing rapid growth.

: Thornton

Live Births by Race and Hispanic Origin	All Births	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian
1991-1995	5,505	4,164	1,056	72	104	57
1996-2000	6,943	4,857	1,708	95	206	75

Sums may not add to total due to cases with race/ethnicity other or unknown.

Indicators of Child Health and Well-Being	THORNTON				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Births to Single Women	1,558	28.3	1,846	26.6	-6.1
Births to Single Teens (percent of all teen births)	577	79.3	652	74.1	-6.5
Births to Moms with No High School Diploma	1,002	18.2	1,242	17.9	-1.7
Three Risk Factor Births	515	9.4	564	8.1	-13.2
Repeat Teen Births (percent of all teen births)	199	27.3	245	27.8	1.9
Low Birth Weight Births	467	8.5	553	8.0	-6.1
Moms Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	271	4.9	247	3.6	-27.7
Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy	955	17.3	860	12.4	-28.6
	number	rate per 1,000	number	rate per 1,000	percent change
Infant Mortality Rate	49	8.9	49	7.1	-20.2

Fathers of Babies Born to Teens	THORNTON				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	rate	number	rate	
Age 19 and Younger	152	40.1	272	40.2	0.2
Age 20 to 24	196	51.7	321	47.4	-8.3
Age 25 and Older	31	8.2	84	12.4	51.7

Income and Poverty	ADAMS COUNTY				
	1989		1998		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Median Household Income	$30,522		$44,327		45.2
Children Under 18 in Poverty	10,966	14.5	15,125	15.2	4.8

Westminster

Demographics of Westminster's Children

The number of children, particularly school age children, rose in Westminster during the last decade. Westminster has a larger proportion of both White and Asian children than the Colorado average and a smaller proportion of Hispanic children.

Number of Children, 1990 and 2000	Westminster		percent change
	1990	2000	
All Children (Under 18 Years of Age)	22,042	27,110	23.0
Young Children (Under 5 Years of Age)	6,770	7,327	8.2
School Age Children (5 to 17 Years of Age)	15,272	19,783	29.5
Live Births	1,159	1,442	24.4

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children, 2000	Westminster		Adams County		Colorado	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
White*	18,807	69.4	56,091	54.0	729,020	66.2
Black*	354	1.3	3,591	3.5	47,109	4.3
Asian or Pacific Islander*	1,787	6.6	3,575	3.4	23,931	2.2
American Indian or Alaska Native*	131	0.5	658	0.6	7,929	0.7
Some Other Race*	31	0.1	146	0.1	2,288	0.2
Two or More Races*	716	2.6	2,762	2.7	31,796	2.9
Hispanic	5,284	19.5	37,133	35.7	258,722	23.5

*Non-Hispanic

Note: Westminster residents live in one of two counties: Adams (56.9%) or Jefferson (43.1%).

Promising Trends

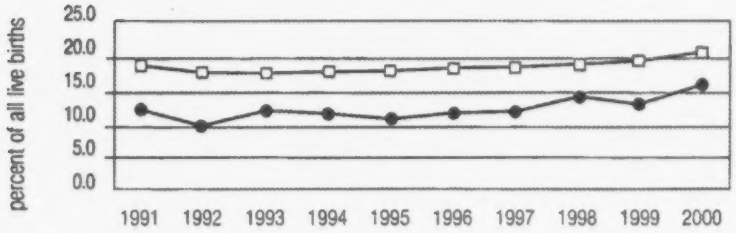
	Percent Change
▷ Smoking during pregnancy	-29.3%
▷ Infant mortality rate	-21.9%
▷ Late or no prenatal care	-16.8%
▷ Births to single teens	-1.9%

Troubling Trends

▷ Births to moms with no high school diploma	+17.7%
▷ Three risk factor births	+13.3%
▷ Births to single women	+11.2%
▷ Repeat teen births	+5.1%
▷ Low birth weight births	+3.6%

: Westminster

BIRTH TO MOMS WITH NO HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA

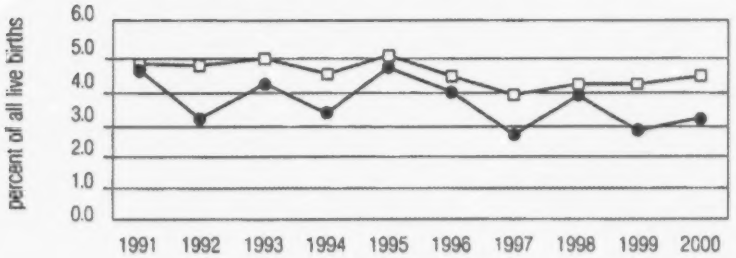


Family Structure

The proportion of births to mothers with low educational attainment rose in Westminster in the 1990s but remains below the state average.

- Colorado
- Westminster

BIRTHS TO WOMEN RECEIVING LATE OR NO PRENATAL CARE



Indicators of Child Health

Births to women receiving late or no prenatal care in Westminster declined during the 1990s and remained below the Colorado average.

- Colorado
- Westminster

Conclusions:

Westminster fared better than Colorado as a whole on eight of the nine KidsCount indicators. Westminster's residents live in two counties, Adams (57% of Westminster residents) and Jefferson (43% of Westminster residents), both of which have median household incomes above the state average. Despite this, Westminster saw a worsening on five KidsCount indicators. Child poverty increased in both Adams and Jefferson counties in the 1990s. Westminster needs to remain vigilent to avoid further declines in child well-being.

: Westminster

Live Births by Race and Hispanic Origin	All Births	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian
1991-1995	6,147	4,906	773	42	335	29
1996-2000	6,967	5,035	1,280	59	560	32

Sums may not add to total due to cases with race/ethnicity other or unknown.

Indicators of Child Health and Well-Being	WESTMINSTER				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Births to Single Women	1,135	18.5	1,430	20.5	11.2
Births to Single Teens (percent of all teen births)	421	73.5	488	72.1	-1.9
Births to Moms with No High School Diploma	710	11.6	947	13.6	17.7
Three Risk Factor Births	335	5.4	430	6.2	13.3
Repeat Teen Births (percent of all teen births)	153	26.7	190	28.1	5.1
Low Birth Weight Births	475	7.7	558	8.0	3.6
Moms Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	247	4.0	233	3.3	-16.8
Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy	676	11.0	542	7.8	-29.3
	number	rate per 1,000	number	rate per 1,000	percent change
Infant Mortality Rate	45	7.3	40	5.7	-21.9

Fathers of Babies Born to Teens	WESTMINSTER				
	1991-1995		1996-2000		percent change
	number	rate	number	rate	
Age 19 and Younger	113	37.7	174	35.1	-6.9
Age 20 to 24	143	47.7	249	50.2	5.3
Age 25 and Older	44	14.7	73	14.7	0.3

Income and Poverty	ADAMS COUNTY*				
	1989		1998		percent change
	number	percent	number	percent	
Median Household Income	$30,522		$44,327		45.2
Children Under 18 in Poverty	10,966	14.5	15,125	15.2	4.8

* Westminster residents live in one of two counties: Adams (56.9%) or Jefferson (43.1%).

KidsCount Indicators

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KidsCount Indicator : Births to Single Women

Definition : Births to women who are unmarried at the time of the infant's birth per 100 live births.

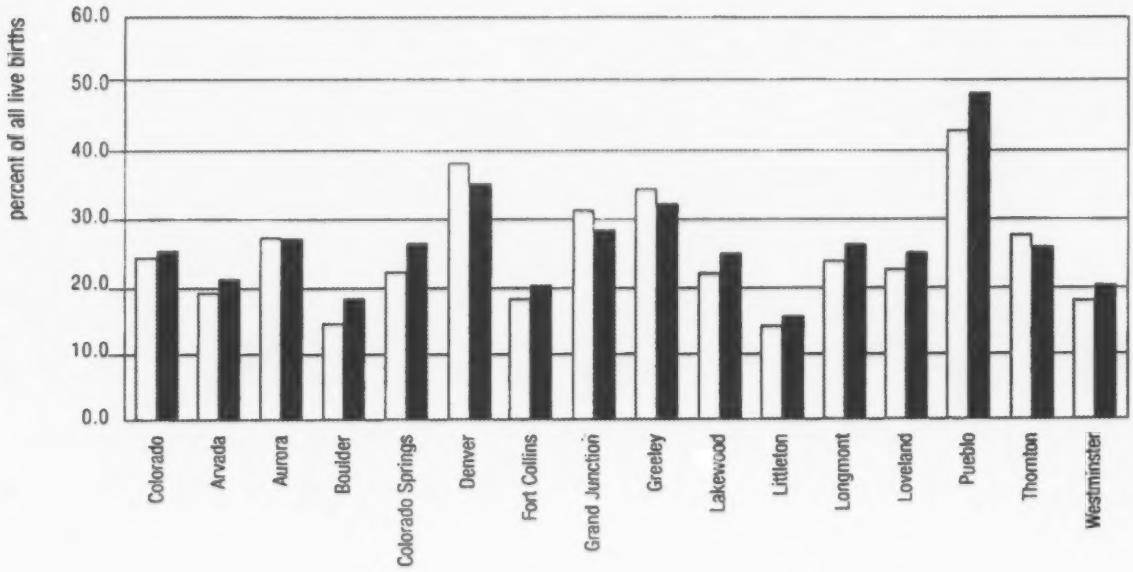
A woman's marital status affects other factors including the degree of economic and social support available for the mother and child. Children born to single women are considerably more likely to grow up poor and to become single parents than children born to two parents.[1]

Most of Colorado's largest cities have seen an increase in births to single women over the past decade. In Colorado, one-fourth of all births in 2000 were to unmarried women, less than the national figure of one-third of births. Nationally, the number of births to single women increased three percent between 1999 and 2000.[2]

Over 50 percent of births to Black women in Colorado are to unmarried women. In contrast, 11.3 percent of births to Asian women in Colorado are to unmarried women.

Births to Single Women by Race Colorado, 2000	All Races	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian
Number	16,339	7,291	6,940	1,564	235	299
Percent	25.0	17.4	39.0	51.6	11.3	46.6

Births to Single Women ☐ 1991 - 1995 ■ 1996 - 2000



Percent Change, 1991-1995 to 1996-2000

Colorado	+ 3.3	Greeley	- 4.8
Arvada	+10.5	Lakewood	+11.6
Aurora	0.0	Littleton	+10.0
Boulder	+25.7	Longmont	+14.7
Colorado Springs	+18.0	Loveland	+10.0
Denver	- 6.0	Pueblo	+12.1
Fort Collins	+ 9.7	Thornton	- 6.1
Grand Junction	- 12.8	Westminster	+11.2

KidsCount Indicator : Births to Single Teens

Definition : Births to women age 19 and younger who were unmarried at the time of the infant's birth per 100 births to women age 19 and younger.

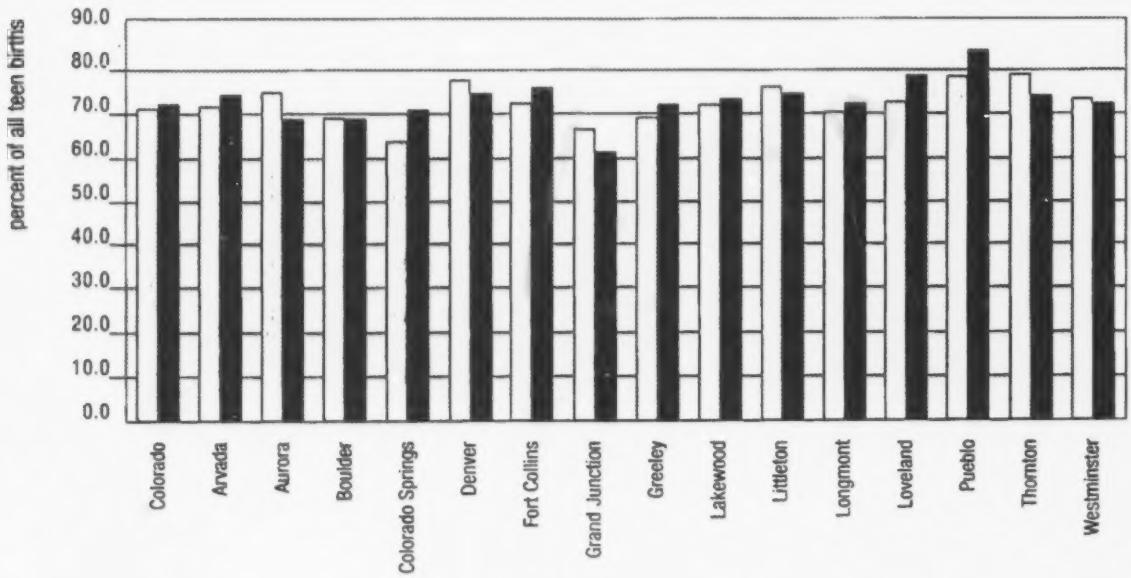
Teenage parenting, even with adequate support, can be tough work for both mother and child. Adequate support includes financial, emotional, medical and educational support. Without adequate support, the array of risks and the possible poor outcomes of teen parenting increase. In our changing economy it is increasingly difficult for young, single mothers to support their babies. Babies born to teen mothers, especially single teens, are much more likely to suffer health, educational and social setbacks. The human and economic costs are high.

While some teen moms are married and prepared to start a family, the proportion of teen mothers who are married has declined.[3] In 2000, 71.3 percent of births to teens in Colorado were to single teens.

Nationally, the proportion of births to teens who are unmarried has continued to increase over the past several decades. In 2000, 78.7 percent of teen births in the US were to unmarried teens.[4]

Births to Single Teens by Race Colorado, 2000	All Races	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian
Number	5,463	2,282	2,507	507	73	91
Percent	71.3	69.3	71.0	84.1	62.4	77.8

Births to Single Teens □ 1991 - 1995 ■ 1996 - 2000



Percent Change, 1991-1995 to 1996-2000

Colorado	+ 1.7	Greeley	+ 4.1
Arvada	+ 3.5	Lakewood	+ 1.7
Aurora	- 8.1	Littleton	- 2.1
Boulder	- 0.8	Longmont	+ 2.6
Colorado Springs	+12.3	Loveland	+ 8.1
Denver	- 4.2	Pueblo	+ 5.9
Fort Collins	+ 5.6	Thornton	- 6.5
Grand Junction	- 7.9	Westminster	- 1.9

KidsCount Indicator : Births to Moms with No High School Diploma

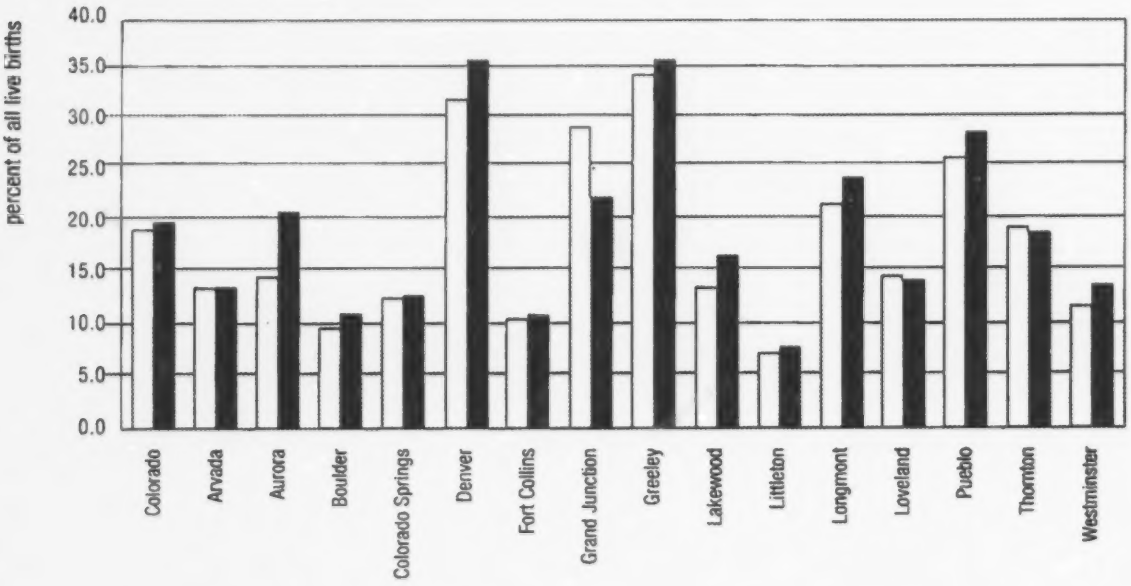
Definition : Births to mothers with no high school diploma or equivalent degree per 100 live births.

The education level of a child's mother can be a good predictor of many child outcomes. Infant mortality rates are significantly higher for women with less than a high school diploma. [5] Mothers who have not completed high school are more likely to smoke during pregnancy and to receive inadequate prenatal care.[6] Further, mothers with less education are less likely to be actively involved in their children's education.

In 2000, over 20 percent of all births in Colorado were to moms with less than a high school diploma, compared to 21.7 percent nationally. The rate in Colorado's largest cities mirrors the state average. Hispanic women in Colorado are much more likely than other women to give birth without obtaining a high school diploma.

Births to Moms with No High School Diploma by Race Colorado, 2000	All Races	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian
Number	13,490	3,753	8,801	566	202	167
Percent	20.6	9.0	49.4	18.7	9.7	26.0

Births to Moms with No High School Diploma □ 1991 - 1995 ■ 1996 - 2000



Percent Change, 1991-1995 to 1996-2000

Colorado	+ 7.8	Greeley	+ 5.0
Arvada	+ 0.1	Lakewood	+21.4
Aurora	+41.6	Littleton	+ 3.7
Boulder	+13.5	Longmont	+ 7.2
Colorado Springs	+ 0.4	Loveland	- 5.2
Denver	+10.7	Pueblo	+ 8.2
Fort Collins	+ 2.4	Thornton	- 1.7
Grand Junction	- 19.8	Westminster	+17.7

KidsCount Indicator : Three Risk Factor Births

Definition : Births to women who are under 25 years of age, unmarried, and have less than 12 years of education per 100 live births.

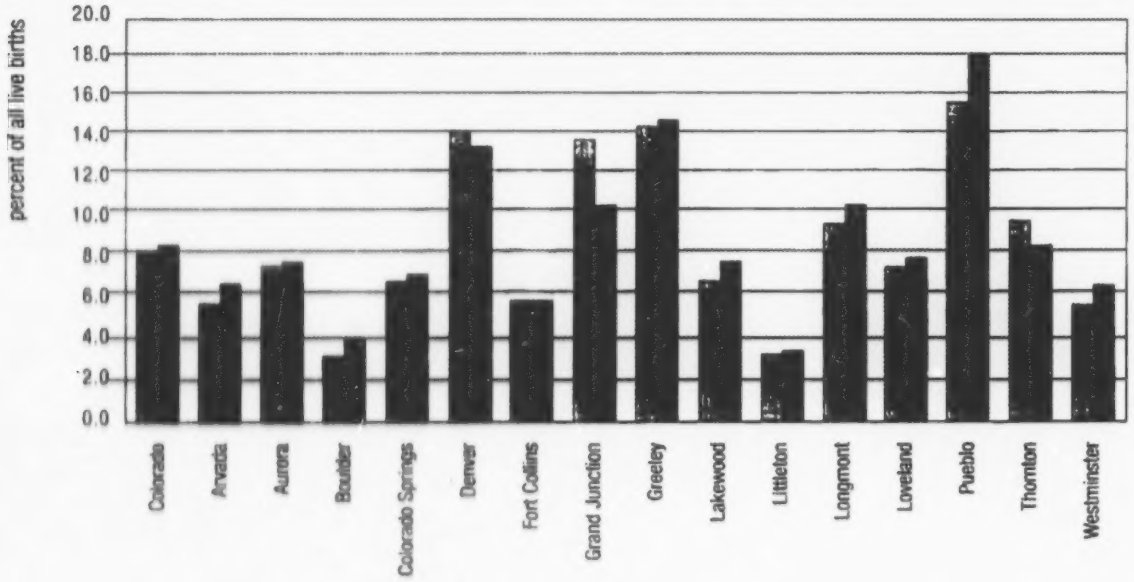
These characteristics are risk factors – markers of vulnerability – for poverty and its consequences. Children born to three risk factor mothers are more likely to drop out of school, give birth out of wedlock, to divorce or separate, and to be dependent on welfare.

In 2000, 8.1 percent of all births to Colorado residents were to an unmarried woman under age 25 with less than a high school diploma. This number has remained relatively unchanged over the past decade. In Colorado's largest cities, three risk factor births are more prevalent than elsewhere in the state. Over nine percent of all births in Colorado's 15 largest cities are three risk factor births.

The incidence of three risk factor births varies significantly by race and ethnicity.

Three Risk Factor Births by Race Colorado, 2000	All Races	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian
Number	5,295	1,779	3,005	367	54	90
Percent	8.1	4.3	16.9	12.1	2.6	14.0

Three Risk Factor Births ☐ 1991 - 1995 ■ 1996 - 2000



Percent Change, 1991-1995 to 1996-2000

Colorado	+ 1.5	Greeley	+ 2.6
Arvada	+10.4	Lakewood	+19.3
Aurora	+ 3.8	Littleton	+ 1.9
Boulder	+26.5	Longmont	+12.2
Colorado Springs	+ 6.8	Loveland	+ 4.9
Denver	- 6.1	Pueblo	+14.5
Fort Collins	- 0.4	Thornton	- 13.2
Grand Junction	- 23.9	Westminster	+13.3

KidsCount Indicator : Repeat Teen Births

Definition : Births to women age 19 and younger who are already mothers per 100 live births to women age 19 and younger.

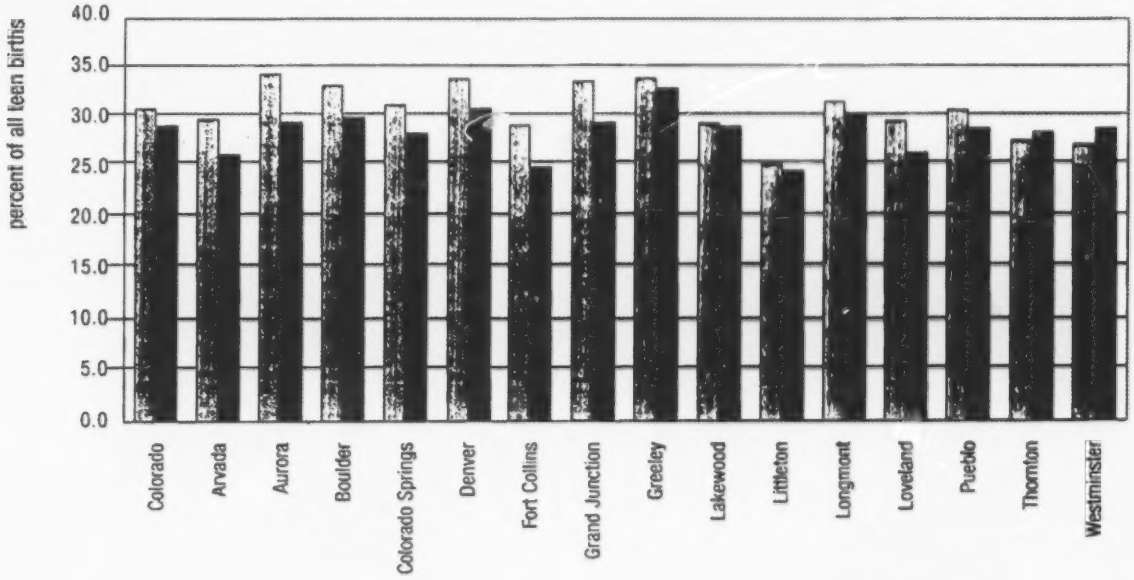
Many teen mothers are not prepared to provide for one child, and a second child compounds this challenge. A high rate of repeat teen births in a community signifies a problem with pregnancy prevention programs and offers a key opportunity for policy or program intervention.[7]

In 1999, 20 percent of teen births nationally were repeat teen births.[8]

From 1991 to 2000, 29.1 percent of teen births were repeat births in Colorado. Colorado's largest cities saw an average of 30.3 percent repeat teen births for the same time period. Most Colorado cities saw a decrease in repeat teen births in the second half of the decade, although all remained above the national average.

Repeat Teen Births by Race Colorado, 2000	All Races	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian
Number	2,217	887	1,051	205	34	38
Percent	28.9	27.0	29.8	34.0	29.1	32.5

Repeat Teen Births □ 1991 - 1995 ■ 1996 - 2000



Percent Change, 1991-1995 to 1996-2000

Colorado	- 7.2	Greeley	- 2.7
Arvada	- 12.8	Lakewood	- 1.7
Aurora	- 15.4	Littleton	- 3.8
Boulder	- 9.4	Longmont	- 5.1
Colorado Springs	- 10.9	Loveland	- 10.8
Denver	- 8.7	Pueblo	- 9.3
Fort Collins	- 14.3	Thornton	+ 1.9
Grand Junction	- 12.6	Westminster	+ 5.1

KidsCount Indicator : Low Birth Weight Births

Definition : Infants born weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds), including full-term and pre-term infants, per 100 live births.

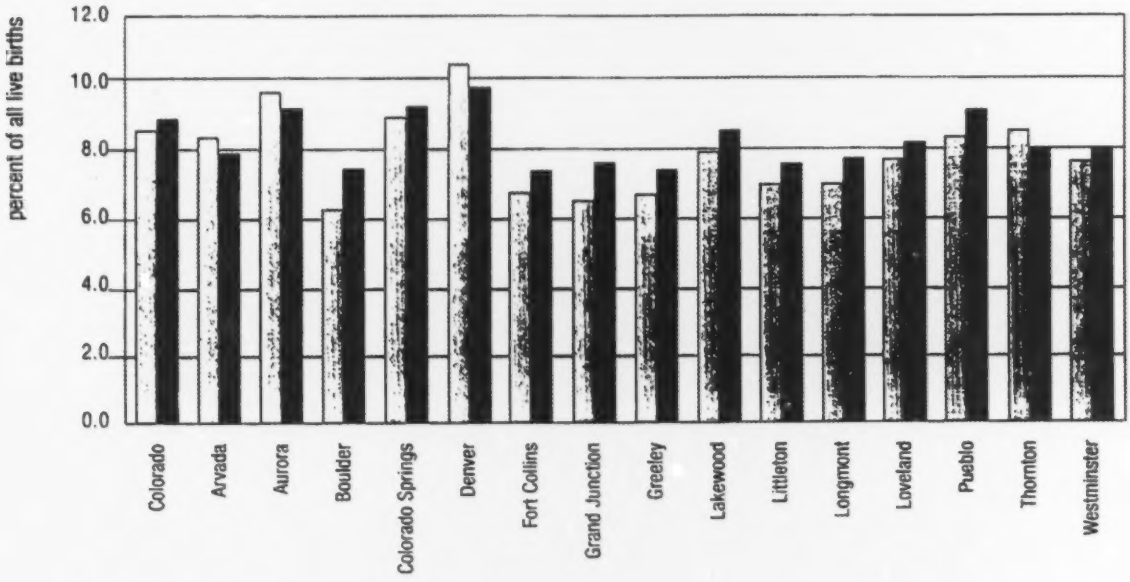
Babies born at a low birth weight have a high probability of experiencing developmental problems and suffering from serious illnesses, both of which can require a lifetime of specialized care. These babies are 24 times more likely to die during their first year of life than are heavier infants.[9] Low birth weight is also associated with future academic difficulty.

Colorado consistently has one of the highest low birth weight rates in the nation. In 2000, Colorado's low birth weight rate was 8.5 percent, compared to the national rate of 7.6 percent.

Compared to other states, Colorado has the 9th worst low birth weight rate in the nation.[10]

Low Birth Weight Births by Race of Mother Colorado, 2000	All Races	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian
Number	5,549	3,368	1,459	452	210	57
Percent	8.5	8.1	8.2	14.9	10.1	8.9

Low Birth Weight Births □ 1991 - 1995 ■ 1996 - 2000



Percent Change, 1991-1995 to 1996-2000

Colorado	+ 2.6	Greeley	+11.2
Arvada	- 4.1	Lakewood	+ 6.6
Aurora	- 4.4	Littleton	+10.3
Boulder	+17.8	Longmont	+13.6
Colorado Springs	+ 2.7	Loveland	+ 4.2
Denver	- 6.1	Pueblo	+10.8
Fort Collins	+ 8.6	Thornton	- 6.1
Grand Junction	+23.7	Westminster	+ 3.6

KidsCount Indicator : Births to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care

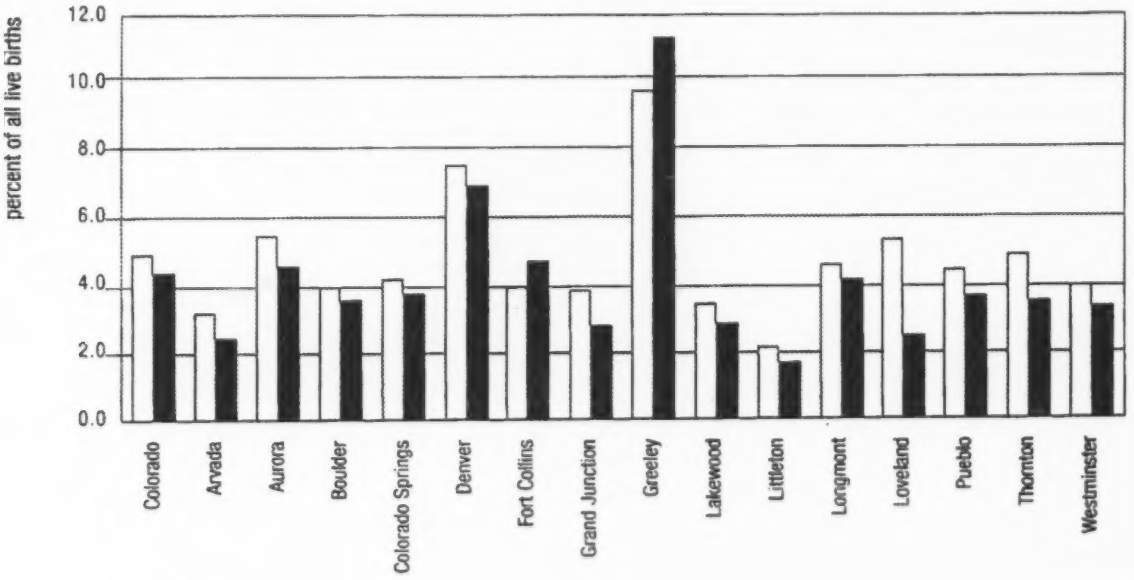
Definition : Births for which the mother began receiving prenatal care from a healthcare provider in the third trimester of her pregnancy, or not at all, per 100 live births.

Early and adequate prenatal care is crucial for educating pregnant women about proper nutrition, exercise and the avoidance of alcohol, tobacco and drugs. Prenatal care that addresses attitudes and educates parents about nutrition, smoking, substance abuse and psychological stress can be effective in improving the health of newborns. Women who receive care late in their pregnancy – or not at all – are at increased risk of bearing infants who are of low birth weight, who are stillborn, or who die within the first year of life.[11] A lack of prenatal care increases the likelihood of pre-term (less than 37 weeks gestation) and low birth weight babies.

Colorado lags behind the nation on this measure. In 2000, 4.5 percent of Colorado's pregnant women received late or no prenatal care. Nationally, 3.9 percent of pregnant women delay their prenatal care.[12] Colorado's Hispanic, American Indian and Black pregnant women are more likely to delay prenatal care than Colorado's White or Asian pregnant women.

Births to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care by Race Colorado, 2000	All Races	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian
Number	2,953	1,017	1,604	196	83	51
Percent	4.5	2.4	9.0	6.5	4.0	7.9

Births to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care ☐ 1991 - 1995 ■ 1996 - 2000



Percent Change, 1991-1995 to 1996-2000

Colorado	-11.3	Greeley	+17.2
Arvada	-27.5	Lakewood	- 21.9
Aurora	-17.3	Littleton	- 16.0
Boulder	-11.5	Longmont	- 6.1
Colorado Springs	- 9.4	Loveland	- 57.1
Denver	- 6.6	Pueblo	- 12.4
Fort Collins	+14.2	Thornton	- 27.7
Grand Junction	-29.5	Westminster	- 16.8

KidsCount Indicator : Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy

Definition : Births in which mothers reported smoking during pregnancy on infant's birth certificate per 100 live births.

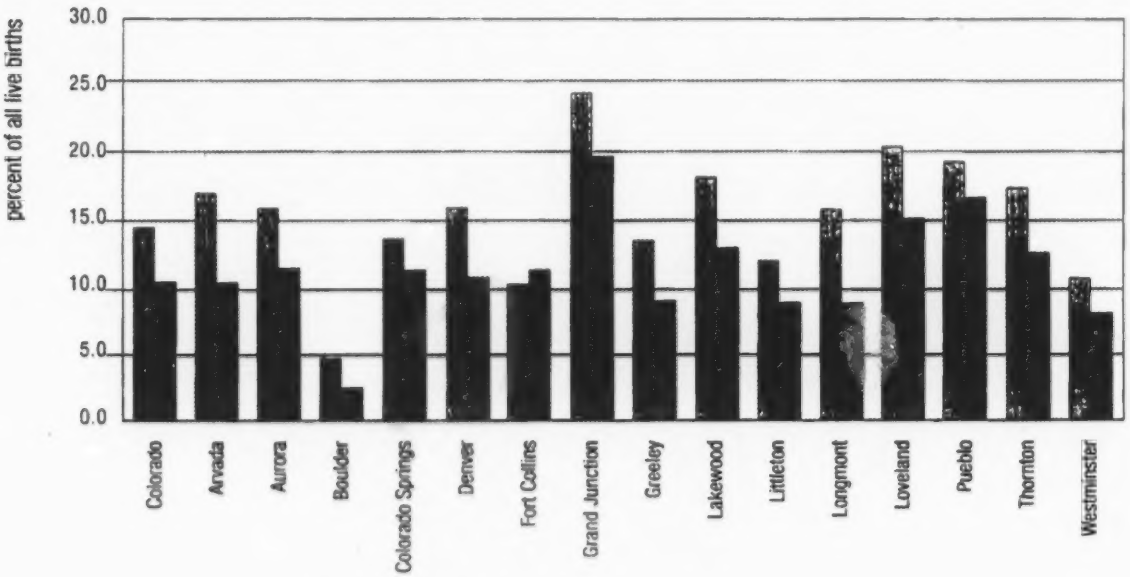
Babies born to women who smoked during pregnancy are likely to experience health problems. Smoking during pregnancy is associated with many adverse outcomes, including low birth weight and increased infant mortality, as well as negative consequences for child health and development.[13]

Smoking during pregnancy has declined in Colorado over the past decade. In 2000, 9.0 percent of Colorado women reported smoking during pregnancy, down from 17.6 percent in 1991. The latest national data show that 12.3 percent of women reported smoking during pregnancy in 1999.[14]

"Mothers are far more likely to have healthier babies when they make the smart decision not to smoke during pregnancy," said Tommy Thompson, Secretary of Health and Human Services, commenting on a report released by the National Center for Health Statistics.[15]

Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy by Race Colorado, 2000	All Races	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian
Number	5,895	4,401	1,020	324	55	94
Percent	9.0	10.5	5.7	10.7	2.6	14.6

Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy ☐ 1991 - 1995 ■ 1996 - 2000



Percent Change, 1991-1995 to 1996-2000

Colorado	-28.3	Greeley	-35.0
Arvada	-38.6	Lakewood	-28.0
Aurora	-30.5	Littleton	-29.1
Boulder	-50.7	Longmont	-47.0
Colorado Springs	-18.9	Loveland	-26.5
Denver	-34.8	Pueblo	-11.3
Fort Collins	+ 3.0	Thornton	-28.6
Grand Junction	-18.7	Westminster	-29.3

KidsCount Indicator : Infant Mortality Rate

Definition : Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births. The data are reported by the mother's place of residence, not the place of the infant's death.

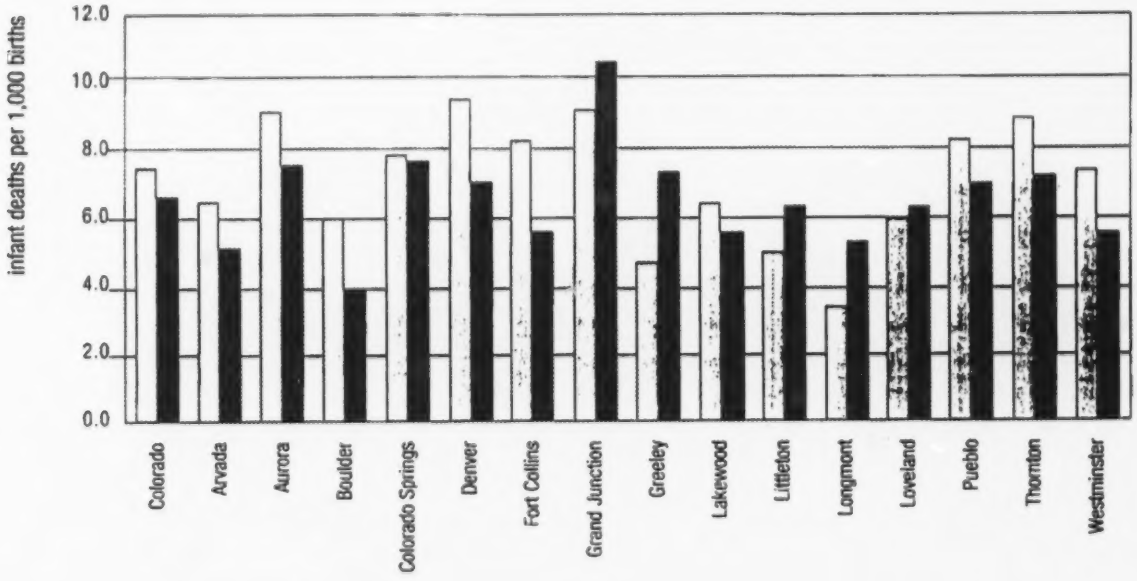
Infant mortality is closely associated with the infant's health and environment. The infant mortality rate goes beyond simple health considerations to encompass economic and safety issues as well. The infant mortality rate is widely considered to be a barometer of a society's well-being.

The infant mortality rate for the United States fell to its lowest level in 2000: 6.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.[16]

The infant mortality rate for Colorado in 2000 was 6.1 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, a 30 percent drop from 8.8 per 1,000 in 1990. The national goal for 2010 is to reduce infant mortality to no more than 4.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. The majority of Colorado's cities have experienced a lowering of their infant mortality rates over the past decade.

Infant Mortality Rate by Race Colorado, 2000	All Races	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian
Number	402	234	94	59	7	6
Percent	6.1	5.6	5.3	19.5	3.4	9.3

Infant Mortality Rate □ 1991 - 1995 ■ 1996 - 2000



Percent Change, 1991-1995 to 1996-2000

Colorado	- 10.9	Greeley	+55.3
Arvada	- 20.3	Lakewood	- 9.5
Aurora	- 16.5	Littleton	+19.2
Boulder	- 33.3	Longmont	+60.6
Colorado Springs	- 1.3	Loveland	+ 3.3
Denver	- 25.8	Pueblo	- 15.9
Fort Collins	- 30.5	Thornton	- 20.2
Grand Junction	+15.4	Westminster	- 21.9

KidsCount Indicator : Endnotes

[1] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2000), Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth: 2000. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

[2] Martin, J.A., Hamilton, B.E., and Ventura, S.J. (2001), "Births: Preliminary Data for 2000," National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 49, No. 5. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

[3] Ventura, S.J., Mathews, T.J., and Hamilton, B.A. (2001), "Births to Teenagers in the United States: 1940-2000," National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 49, No. 10. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Mathews, T.J., Curtin, S.C., and MacDorman, M.F. (2000), "Infant Mortality Statistics from the 1998 Period Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set," National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 48, No. 12. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

[6] Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A., Curtin, S.C., Mathews, T.J., and Park, M.M. (2000), "Births: Final Data for 1998," National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 48, No. 3. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

[7] The Right Start City Trends: Conditions of Babies and Their Families Across the Nation (2001). Baltimore: The Annie E Casey Foundation.

[8] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2000), Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth: 2000. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

[9] Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A., Curtin, S.C., Mathews, T.J., and Park, M.M. (2000), "Births: Final Data for 1998," National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 48, No. 3. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

[10] Martin, J.A., Hamilton, B.E., and Ventura, S.J. (2001), "Births: Preliminary Data for 2000," National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 49, No. 5. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

[11] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2000), Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth: 2000. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

[12] Martin, J.A., Hamilton, B.E., and Ventura, S.J. (2001), "Births: Preliminary Data for 2000," National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 49, No. 5. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

[13] Mathews, T.J. (2001), "Smoking during pregnancy in the 1990s," National Vital Statistics Reports; Vol. 49, No. 7. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

[14] Ibid.

[15] Ibid.

[16] Martin, J.A., Hamilton, B.E., and Ventura, S.J. (2001), "Births: Preliminary Data for 2000," National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 49, No. 5. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

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County Data

	2000 Total Population (#)	2000 Population Under 18 (#)	2000 Population Under 5 (#)	2000 Population Age 5-9 (#)	2000 Population Age 10-14 (#)	2000 Population Age 15-17 (#)	1998 Median Household Income ($)	1998 Children in Poverty (%)	2000 Live Births (#)	2000 Births to Single Women (%)	2000 Low Birth Weight Births (%)	2000 Late or No Prenatal Care (%)	2000 Teen Birth Rate (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-17)
COLORADO	4,301,261	1,100,795	297,505	308,428	311,497	183,365	43,402	14.2	65,429	25.0	8.5	4.6	29.4
Adams	363,857	103,958	30,649	29,793	27,632	15,882	44,327	15.2	6,143	29.0	8.2	5.0	38.6
Alamosa	14,966	4,068	1,034	1,147	1,191	696	29,121	27.5	252	27.0	11.9	3.8	38.9
Arapahoe	487,967	130,354	33,720	36,343	37,944	22,347	52,578	9.6	7,164	22.0	8.7	3.6	20.2
Archuleta	9,898	2,507	531	662	799	515	32,609	15.7	112	33.9	5.4	5.4	13.0
Baca	4,517	1,105	267	269	330	239	29,021	27.0	46	15.2	13.0	10.9	*
Bent	5,998	1,425	355	358	429	283	26,502	32.3	62	48.4	6.5	6.5	50.7
Boulder	291,288	66,837	17,547	16,755	19,474	11,061	54,503	10.3	3,875	18.4	7.6	2.8	18.3
Chaffee	16,242	3,201	722	838	981	660	32,962	17.8	156	27.6	13.5	*	18.6
Cheyenne	2,231	642	142	149	218	133	37,101	14.7	20	15.0	*	*	*
Clear Creek	9,322	2,103	534	582	583	404	61,703	14.1	95	15.8	13.7	*	*
Conejos	8,400	2,699	660	705	822	512	21,752	32.0	140	27.9	6.4	6.7	49.1
Costilla	3,663	916	207	242	297	170	19,815	38.6	41	36.6	12.2	*	*
Crowley	5,518	1,039	243	289	301	206	25,455	32.5	50	26.0	*	6.0	30.0
Custer	3,503	788	194	206	235	151	31,809	18.0	31	29.0	16.1	*	*
Delta	27,834	6,686	1,605	1,783	2,028	1,269	29,161	22.1	287	20.6	7.7	4.2	22.7
Denver	554,636	121,766	37,769	34,473	31,315	18,209	38,943	24.3	10,988	34.0	9.5	7.7	71.0
Dolores	1,844	404	92	109	125	78	29,088	17.3	26	42.3	26.9	*	*
Douglas	175,766	55,477	16,950	16,669	14,490	7,368	84,645	2.5	3,469	4.6	7.6	0.7	5.2
Eagle	41,659	9,788	2,960	2,778	2,609	1,441	51,578	7.5	778	15.0	8.2	7.4	33.5
El Paso	516,929	142,480	39,038	40,104	40,298	23,040	43,755	14.3	8,299	25.4	9.0	3.9	27.2
Elbert	19,872	6,003	1,305	1,671	1,907	1,120	57,910	7.2	234	10.7	8.1	1.7	*
Fremont	46,145	9,504	2,236	2,590	2,944	1,725	32,201	20.8	457	29.8	10.1	3.5	25.5
Garfield	43,791	11,881	3,264	3,199	3,352	2,066	43,560	11.3	793	22.6	6.6	8.0	38.2
Gilpin	4,757	1,006	269	258	298	181	53,136	11.6	67	19.4	19.4	*	*
Grand	12,442	2,711	717	694	796	504	40,760	9.4	148	21.6	12.2	*	12.7
Gunnison	13,956	2,499	642	668	750	439	34,097	12.9	190	18.4	10.0	2.1	*
Hinsdale	790	154	48	40	43	23	36,167	16.2	8	*	*	*	*
Huerfano	7,862	1,647	344	436	516	351	24,269	28.6	71	49.3	9.9	5.6	26.8
Jackson	1,577	403	89	106	120	88	30,052	19.3	12	25.0	*	*	*
Jefferson	527,056	133,486	33,280	36,941	39,634	23,631	55,869	7.6	6,703	17.5	8.4	1.9	16.0
Kiowa	1,622	420	97	113	114	96	32,921	18.3	12	*	*	*	*
Kit Carson	8,011	2,141	491	588	646	416	35,344	17.3	117	19.7	6.8	5.1	60.6
La Plata	43,941	9,967	2,236	2,735	2,990	2,006	38,458	14.2	440	27.0	3.9	2.7	12.1
Lake	7,812	2,100	613	603	547	337	36,779	13.2	140	34.3	14.3	12.3	48.3
Larimer	251,494	59,755	15,261	16,480	17,742	10,272	45,863	10.5	3,251	22.3	7.8	4.1	15.4
Las Animas	15,207	3,587	849	1,044	1,129	665	24,375	29.8	172	35.5	8.1	5.2	23.5
Lincoln	6,087	1,456	306	391	469	290	30,380	22.6	48	27.1	8.3	*	26.1
Logan	20,504	5,058	1,291	1,373	1,463	931	33,845	21.4	256	26.2	5.9	7.8	31.8
Mesa	116,255	29,067	7,269	7,909	8,531	5,358	35,405	18.0	1,473	22.3	7.1	3.1	26.4
Mineral	831	170	37	51	57	25	32,453	19.7	8	37.5	*	*	*
Moffat	13,184	3,752	897	948	1,193	714	43,611	14.8	178	22.5	10.7	2.3	17.7
Montezuma	23,830	6,556	1,645	1,767	1,950	1,194	32,319	22.4	300	32.4	5.8	8.1	17.9
Montrose	33,432	8,944	2,268	2,482	2,512	1,682	33,659	18.7	452	28.3	8.0	4.9	25.9
Morgan	27,171	8,252	2,303	2,322	2,234	1,393	32,971	19.8	452	36.9	6.7	6.7	35.1
Otero	20,311	5,458	1,316	1,483	1,589	1,070	28,244	29.1	281	43.4	10.7	4.6	51.4
Ouray	3,742	841	180	240	274	147	40,886	11.1	28	17.9	14.3	*	*
Park	14,523	3,418	834	982	987	615	49,712	9.2	156	11.5	14.8	1.9	16.7
Phillips	4,480	1,203	307	337	349	210	33,433	16.1	58	22.1	7.4	*	*
Pitkin	14,872	2,478	615	675	770	418	53,570	5.2	156	17.9	4.5	5.1	*
Prowers	14,483	4,345	1,137	1,215	1,215	778	30,336	25.7	252	37.3	6.3	4.8	36.2
Pueblo	141,472	36,546	9,537	10,278	10,194	6,539	30,781	24.0	1,945	47.1	8.4	4.6	46.7
Rio Blanco	5,986	1,587	340	376	527	344	41,399	13.5	69	24.6	8.7	7.2	*
Rio Grande	12,413	3,494	868	927	1,034	665	26,428	37.6	169	25.4	8.9	3.6	26.6
Routt	19,690	4,451	1,075	1,206	1,335	835	45,405	8.0	215	20.5	7.9	*	20.1
Saguache	5,917	1,680	402	467	489	322	23,069	29.7	80	31.3	19.0	14.1	63.7
San Juan	558	112	26	25	32	29	26,077	22.4	4	*	*	*	*
San Miguel	6,594	1,163	299	339	311	214	43,090	11.2	64	25.0	*	*	*
Sedgwick	2,747	625	155	175	172	123	29,024	22.6	30	23.3	10.0	13.3	*
Summit	23,548	4,089	1,253	1,137	1,058	641	47,456	7.0	333	20.7	14.1	3.9	22.8
Teller	20,555	5,322	1,179	1,406	1,706	1,029	48,746	10.7	201	20.4	6.0	*	16.6
Washington	4,926	1,303	305	332	403	263	31,397	18.0	60	20.0	*	5.0	24.0
Weld	180,936	51,033	14,047	14,400	14,176	8,410	37,659	15.2	3,172	25.9	7.0	9.2	46.4
Yuma	9,841	2,787	653	754	638	542	32,285	17.7	120	25.8	7.5	2.6	32.7

* Fewer than three reported events.

Rates based on small numbers should be viewed with caution.

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	2000 Three Risk Factor Births (%)	2000 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	2000 Child Deaths (rate per 100,000 children 1-14)	2000 Teen Deaths - Injuries (rate per 100,000 teens)	2000 Confirmed Incidents of Child Abuse or Neglect (#)	2000 Out-of-Home Placement Rate (per 1,000 children)	2000 Children Enrolled in TANF (per 1,000 monthly average)	2000 Children Under 5 Receiving WIC (% monthly average)	2001 Children Enrolled in Medicaid (%)	2001 Children Enrolled in Child Health Plan Plus (%)	2000 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Lunch (%)	2000 High School Graduation Rate (%)	2000 High School Dropout Rate (%)
COLORADO	8.1	6.1	21.9	47.2	5,434	12.3	17.0	17.8	13.9	2.9	27.4	80.9	3.0
Adams	10.2	5.9	24.4	58.7	684	13.9	12.3	20.4	15.4	2.8	30.8	80.1	3.3
Alamosa	8.7	*	*	*	41	23.3	42.5	59.7	31.6	8.7	56.4	77.0	3.4
Arapahoe	5.8	7.3	14.7	35.0	507	10.9	10.6	21.8	9.8	1.8	19.7	87.9	1.3
Archuleta	5.4	*	*	*	15	0.8	16.2	22.6	16.5	6.0	35.6	90.7	1.0
Baca	*	*	*	*	3	14.2	26.7	48.8	22.3	7.5	42.3	90.0	1.0
Bent	12.9	*	*	*	15	17.4	26.3	49.7	42.0	3.2	58.3	87.5	2.2
Boulder	5.5	5.2	26.6	39.9	536	7.6	8.5	15.5	7.4	1.5	14.4	85.3	3.0
Chaffee	7.1	*	*	*	29	9.7	10.2	25.2	14.3	6.7	26.3	92.6	0.5
Cheyenne	*	*	*	*	1	14.0	4.9	100.6	11.5	7.9	26.8	92.9	0.8
Clear Creek	3.2	*	*	*	4	17.5	4.8	15.2	7.9	2.3	20.1	82.7	3.6
Conejos	10.7	*	*	*	6	7.4	64.5	22.9+	28.1	15.7	59.3	85.5	1.9
Costilla	12.2	*	*	*	3	19.5	92.6	10.3+	48.3	13.9	79.1	69.4	0.6
Crowley	12.0	*	*	*	5	3.3	85.9	40.5	37.3	9.9	80.0	86.3	1.8
Custer	12.9	*	*	*	1	5.9	20.6	9.7	11.4	6.9	27.1	100.0	0.0
Delta	7.7	*	*	*	22	5.4	16.7	25.2	20.9	5.8	39.6	83.7	2.2
Denver	12.3	6.0	29.9	55.4	604	21.5	44.3	7.5+	26.9	4.4	62.2	62.9	5.3
Dolores	11.5	*	*	*	0	6.7	43.3	30.9	17.9	7.1	32.0	95.5	1.2
Douglas	0.9	1.4	13.3	*	32	1.3	0.7	2.3	1.6	0.5	1.8	90.0	0.5
Eagle	6.0	5.1	52.4	*	20	2.0	1.1	17.9	5.4	0.5	19.9	82.2	3.0
El Paso	6.7	8.4	17.0	59.1	685	10.6	21.8	25.0	12.1	1.6	23.1	80.3	3.2
Elbert	1.7	*	*	*	5	4.6	2.9	3.9	5.1	1.4	8.4	84.0	2.7
Fremont	9.8	8.8	*	*	52	20.6	26.4	35.8	19.9	6.0	33.8	85.1	3.0
Garfield	10.3	5.0	*	93.4	61	10.1	11.6	19.1	13.6	2.6	22.2	79.1	2.9
Gilpin	*	*	*	*	3	3.6	7.7	0.0	8.3	2.2	8.3	100.0	0.0
Grand	6.1	*	*	*	4	7.5	7.2	11.8	8.2	4.3	14.6	98.9	1.2
Gunnison	3.7	*	*	*	9	5.1	4.1	21.3	11.3	2.8	11.9	90.0	1.3
Hinsdale	*	*	*	*	0	36.6	5.4	0.0	20.2	4.8	18.9	75.0	3.0
Huerfano	16.9	*	*	*	21	17.4	52.2	38.8	29.1	8.0	50.8	64.6	3.7
Jackson	*	*	*	*	0	13.4	7.4	30.3	14.1	6.6	34.9	92.3	0.0
Jefferson	4.9	6.4	20.3	51.4	592	7.7	8.9	13.8	6.9	1.6	13.8	85.0	2.8
Kiowa	*	*	*	*	1	2.6	14.3	26.6	10.0	6.6	37.7	86.1	1.0
Kit Carson	9.4	*	*	*	4	10.0	8.3	29.7	16.0	11.1	40.1	87.4	1.1
La Plata	7.3	9.1	*	*	72	7.5	9.4	19.4	11.4	4.6	24.9	84.3	2.2
Lake	12.9	21.4	*	*	6	9.0	3.8	32.7	20.8	5.0	48.2	69.6	2.0
Larimer	6.3	4.9	19.3	38.7	260	6.3	10.3	14.2	10.0	3.2	17.6	82.8	2.6
Las Animas	13.4	17.4	*	*	18	13.9	42.1	43.1	28.1	7.5	56.5	84.5	2.5
Lincoln	8.3	*	*	*	11	24.9	6.8	43.7	17.6	4.1	30.4	85.7	2.5
Logan	6.6	11.7	*	*	53	17.2	14.7	33.7	17.8	4.2	36.3	90.8	2.9
Mesa	8.6	5.4	40.3	*	197	17.2	18.4	8.0+	21.2	6.5	38.0	65.7	5.9
Mineral	*	*	*	*	0	15.5	31.4	0.0	49.2	15.8	21.9	84.6	4.7
Moffat	7.3	*	*	*	48	9.2	11.2	20.5	13.7	5.5	22.8	79.7	3.8
Montezuma	8.7	12.9	59.6	*	24	16.8	25.4	27.2	21.8	5.6	43.0	56.5	4.7
Montrose	9.1	*	43.8	*	33	14.1	17.9	36.2	18.7	6.3	37.5	70.1	5.3
Morgan	16.2	6.6	*	138.6	129	18.4	24.5	40.5	19.3	4.5	49.7	74.2	3.7
Otero	15.7	10.7	*	173.3	63	11.2	48.6	56.4	32.1	6.7	54.8	81.1	2.4
Ouray	*	*	*	*	4	11.7	5.4	7.5	8.9	3.6	17.8	93.9	0.7
Park	1.9	32.1	*	*	3	8.6	3.0	9.7	3.8	2.1	13.2	91.4	1.1
Phillips	6.8	*	*	*	8	8.7	5.8	40.5	11.0	5.3	31.0	95.3	2.2
Pitkin	3.2	*	*	*	3	1.3	1.9	4.6	2.0	0.9	1.1	93.3	0.4
Prowers	15.9	*	90.0	*	19	8.3	30.2	42.9	31.0	11.8	50.7	78.2	5.2
Pueblo	17.5	4.1	28.4	27.7	143	30.8	25.4	39.9	30.8	3.0	47.1	86.3	3.9
Rio Blanco	7.2	*	*	*	14	17.7	6.5	24.1	14.3	4.6	21.4	86.2	1.4
Rio Grande	10.1	*	*	*	15	11.0	46.0	25.5+	33.3	12.1	48.7	87.9	1.4
Routt	6.5	*	*	*	36	2.9	0.8	8.0	4.6	3.1	8.1	85.8	1.9
Saguache	12.5	*	*	*	1	6.2	44.5	78.3	35.9	11.1	76.2	72.7	3.3
San Juan	*	*	*	*	1	7.1	18.6	34.9	14.5	20.5	46.8	83.3	0.0
San Miguel	*	*	*	*	3	1.9	2.0	14.6	7.0	3.3	11.8	85.7	0.5
Sedgwick	10.9	*	*	*	2	6.8	3.6	31.7	14.1	4.8	44.9	94.6	0.4
Summit	4.8	*	*	*	11	4.0	2.9	9.2	5.2	1.3	13.1	74.1	4.4
Teller	3.5	*	73.3	*	36	15.2	11.4	18.7	10.0	2.7	13.2	83.7	2.3
Washington	10.0	*	*	*	20	28.8	6.7	19.7	10.9	4.1	36.4	94.4	1.3
Weld	10.8	5.7	37.6	49.4	208	12.9	11.3	5.1+	13.2	3.4	38.9	76.0	3.3
Yuma	9.2	*	*	*	20	12.7	13.9	43.6	15.1	5.3	41.8	91.7	3.0

* Fewer than three reported events. Rates based on small numbers should be viewed with caution. + See data definition for WIC.

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Data Notes and Definitions

The Colorado Children's Campaign relies on data from federal, state and local agencies. These sources are the final authority relating to the quality of any data. Please note that all vital statistics data are reported by place of residence, not by place of occurrence.

City Data

Colorado's 15 largest incorporated cities were included in this report. These cities each had more than 40,000 residents at the time of Census 2000. The data for these cities are aggregated, or combined, for five-year periods to provide more stable rates.

City of residence
City level vital statistics data are taken from state birth and death certificates. On these forms, respondents are asked if they live inside the city limits of their residence city. These data are subject to respondent error, especially in unincorporated suburban areas.

Percent change was calculated by combining data from 1991 through 1995 and 1996 through 2000 for each indicator by city, county and the state. Percent change is calculated in the following manner:

[(recent time period number - earlier time period number) / earlier time period number] x 100.

Please note that while reported percents were rounded to one decimal place, percent change values were calculated on unrounded rates.

Population, race, ethnicity and household composition figures for 1990 and 2000 provided by the Population Reference Bureau's analysis of the US Bureau of the Census population files.

Number of live births by race and Hispanic origin provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment.

Births to single women (number and percent)
Births to unmarried women per 100 live births provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment.

Births to single teens (number and percent)
Births to women 19 years of age and younger that were unmarried at the time of the infant's birth per 100 births to women age 19 and younger provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment.

Births to moms with no high school diploma (number and percent)
Births to mothers who have no high school diploma or equivalent degree per 100 live births provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment.

Three risk factor births (number and percent)
Births to unmarried mothers under 25 years of age with less than a high school education per 100 live births provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment.

Repeat teen births (number and percent)
Births to women age 19 and younger who are already mothers per 100 live births to women age 19 and younger provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment.

Low birth weight births (number and percent)
Babies born weighing 5.5 pounds or less (less than 2500 grams) per 100 live births provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment. National data provided by the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care (number and percent)
Births in which the mother began prenatal care from a healthcare provider in the third trimester of her pregnancy or not at all per 100 live births provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment. National data provided by the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy (number and percent)
Births in which mothers reported smoking during pregnancy on infant's birth certificate per 100 live births, provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment. Please note that this data is most likely underreported on birth certificates across the state due to mothers knowing they shouldn't smoke during pregnancy.

Infant mortality rate (number and rate per 1,000)
Deaths during the first year of life per 1,000 live births provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment.

Paternal age (number and percent)
Age of fathers of babies born to mothers age 19 and younger provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment.

Median household income (dollars)
Median household income in 1989 and 1998 by county provided by the US Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, Small Areas Estimate Branch website: www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html

Children under 18 in poverty (number and percent)
Number of children under 18 living below the official federal poverty level in 1989 and 1998 per 100 children by county provided by the US Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, Small Areas Estimate Branch website: www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html

Children under age 5 in poverty (number and percent)
Number of children under age 5 living below the official federal poverty level in 1989 and 1998 per 100 children in Colorado provided by the US Census Bureau; Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, Small Areas Estimate Branch website: www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html

Note: City level income and poverty data are not yet available from Census 2000.

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County and State Data

Population, race, ethnicity and household composition figures for 1990 and 2000 provided by the Population Reference Bureau's analysis of the US Bureau of the Census population files.

Median household income (dollars)
Median household income in 1989 and 1998 by county provided by the US Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, Small Areas Estimate Branch website: www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html

Children under 18 in poverty (number and percent)
Number of children under 18 living below the official federal poverty level in 1989 and 1998 per 100 children by county provided by the US Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, Small Areas Estimate Branch website: www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html

Number of live births by race and Hispanic origin provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment.

Births to single women (percent)
Births to unmarried women per 100 live births provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment.

Low birth weight births (percent)
Babies born weighing 5.5 pounds or less (less than 2500 grams) per 100 live births provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment.

Births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care (percent)
Births in which the mother began prenatal care from a healthcare provider in the third trimester of her pregnancy or not at all per 100 live births provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment. Note: This indicator differs from prior KidsCount reports to highlight the issue of concern. In prior years, births to mothers receiving early prenatal care were presented.

Teen birth rate (per 1,000)
Live births to girls ages 15-17 per 1,000 Colorado female teens of that age (age-specific fertility rate) provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment.

Three risk factor births (percent)
Births to unmarried mothers under 25 years of age with less than a high school education per 100 live births provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment.

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000)
Deaths during the first year of life per 1,000 live births provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment.

Child death rate for age 1 to 14 (per 100,000)
Deaths per 100,000 children age 1 to 14 in Colorado provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment. Includes deaths from natural causes (such as illness or congenital defects) and injury (including motor vehicle deaths, homicides and suicides). Note: This indicator differs from prior KidsCount reports to be more consistent with the Colorado Vital Statistics series of reports. In prior years, deaths of all children under age 19 were presented.

Teen death rate due to injuries (per 100,000)
Deaths due to intentional and unintentional injuries per 100,000 teens age 15 to 19 in Colorado provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment. Includes deaths due to homicide, suicide, and accidents.

Confirmed incidents of child abuse/neglect (number)
Number of confirmed incidents of child abuse or neglect provided by the Central Registry of Child Protection, Division of Child Welfare Services, Colorado Department of Human Services. An incident may involve more than one child, and includes all types of abuse and neglect, including sexual abuse.

Children in out-of-home placements (rate per 1,000)
Number of children removed from their homes by the Department of Human Services in 2000 per 1,000 children under age 18 provided by the Child Welfare Services Division, Colorado Department of Human Services. Out-of-home placements include family foster care, specialized group homes, residential child care facilities, independent living situations, foster care with relatives, residential treatment centers, detention, legal risk adoptions, medical care, and both emergency and non-emergency placements in receiving or shelters.

Children enrolled in TANF (rate per 1,000)
Number of children under age 18 receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families per 1,000 children under age 18 in 2000 provided by the Colorado Department of Human Services. The rate is the monthly average number of children receiving TANF during 2000 per 1,000 children. Population figures provided by the Population Reference Bureau. Calculations performed by the Colorado Children's Campaign.

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Data Notes and Definitions : Continued

Infants and children under age 5 receiving WIC (percent)
Number of infants and children under age 5 receiving services from the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children in 2000 provided by the Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment. The rate is the monthly average number of children served by WIC per 100 children less than 5 years of age. Population figures provided by the Population Reference Bureau. Calculations performed by the Colorado Children's Campaign. Note that some county WIC programs provide services to children from other counties. Gilpin, Hinsdale and Mineral counties do not have a WIC program. Children in Gilpin, Hinsdale and Mineral counties are served by neighboring counties. Children in Conejos, Costilla, Denver, Mesa, Rio Grande and Weld counties are served both by WIC and CSFP (Commodities Supplemental Food Program), with relatively few being served by WIC.

Children enrolled in Medicaid (percent)
Number of children enrolled in Medicaid as of June 2001 per 100 children under age 19 in Colorado provided by the Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing. 2001 population estimates provided by the Colorado Department Local Affairs. Calculations performed by the Colorado Children's Campaign.

Children enrolled in Child Health Plan Plus (percent)
Number of children enrolled in Child Health Plan Plus (CHP+) as of June 2001 per 100 children under age 19 in Colorado provided by the Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing. 2001 population estimates provided by the Colorado Department Local Affairs. Calculations performed by the Colorado Children's Campaign.

Children qualifying for free or reduced price lunch (percent)
Percent of children in public school who qualify for free or reduced price school lunches in school year 1999-2000 provided by the Colorado Department of Education. Public school children qualify for free lunches if their family income is less than 130% of the official poverty level. Public school children qualify for reduced price lunches if their family income is less than 185% of the official poverty level.

High school graduation rate (percent)
The 1999-2000 graduation rate is based on all students reported by school districts who were enrolled in 9th grade in the 1996-97 school year. The rate includes students who transferred into, and excludes students who transferred out of, the class of 2000. The membership base of a school can be adjusted for a student reported as a dropout during the prior school year if the school has documentation that the student entered an education program subsequently. The 1999-2000 graduation rate provided by the Colorado Department of Education website: www.cde.state.co.us

High school dropout rate (percent)
The 1999-2000 dropout rate is the percentage of all students enrolled in grades 7-12 who left school during the school year and are not known to have transferred to other public or private schools. In accordance with a 1993 legislative mandate, the dropout rate calculation excludes expelled students. The 1999-2000 public school dropout rate provided by the Colorado Department of Education website: www.cde.state.co.us

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